

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

Copyright 1913
By The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1913—VOL. V., NO. 121

PRICE TWO CENTS

GARMENT STRIKERS PREPARE TO VOTE ON SETTLEMENT OFFER

Manufacturers Have Made Tender Which Has Been Agreed Upon by Representatives of Operatives and All Locals Will Pass Judgment at Meeting Tonight

Acceptance of the offer for a settlement made by the garment manufacturers of this city and agreed upon by representatives of the operatives will be voted upon tonight at a meeting of all the locals affiliated with the United Garment Workers Union at 724 Washington street. The agreement was reached after an all-night conference Wednesday at the United States hotel, in which Marcus H. Marx and Meyer London, both of New York, acted as mediators. About 3000 workers are affected.

When the New York men arrived in this city they immediately set to work to adjust the differences which have kept the garment workers out of employment during the past 12 weeks on the plan adopted in New York recently.

They conferred first with the strikers and then with the employers after which they arranged the all-night conference.

Three rooms were engaged in the hotel. In one the strike committee assembled, in another the manufacturers

and in a third attorneys for both sides with Marcus H. Marx.

Negotiations were at once entered into with Mr. Marx acting as mediator, and after various propositions had been submitted and dropped it was finally agreed to accept a certain standard which the committee would not make public.

Meyer London acted as attorney for the strikers and Julius Nelson and Samuel O. Reinstein represented the manufacturers. In the Garment Manufacturers Association there are 20 members and of this number 15 were present. The other five will be notified as to the decision reached. For the operatives there was a strike committee, headed by Samuel Zorn, its chairman.

The locals represented were the Jewish American local No. 1, local 249, local 225, local 172 and local 173.

When the garment workers came out on strike, the 400 cutters employed at the various shops were obliged to come out too. It is said, however, that they are to return under improved conditions as soon as final details of the garment workers have been completed.

LYNN HISTORICAL SOCIETY NEW HOME



Work of remodeling is fast being completed

MR. HATFIELD DENIES HE IS TO QUIT LEADERSHIP

"When I Get Ready to Resign I'll Say so Publicly," Declares Chairman of Republican State Committee

REASON FOR REPORT

Charles E. Hatfield, chairman of the Republican state committee, declared that there was "nothing in it" when questioned today as to the report that he is to resign his chairmanship May 1 or about that time.

Asked if he could be quoted as saying that he did not intend to resign in the near future, Mr. Hatfield said that he preferred to state that there was no foundation to these reports that he is about to quit the leadership of the party.

"When I get ready to resign, I'll say so publicly," he said.

Recent stories relative to his resigning, Mr. Hatfield characterized as the result of personal animus.

Chairman Hatfield has issued a statement which he says shows that the vote for the Progressive party's candidate in the thirteenth district contest showed a considerably greater falling off than that for the Republican candidate, on the basis of the vote cast for Governor last fall.

TURKO-BULGARIAN ARMISTICE TAKEN AS PEACE PROOF

Conclusion of Balkan War Is Now Fully Expected, Following Cessation of Hostilities

LONDON—A suspension of hostilities is reported to have been agreed upon between Bulgaria and Turkey. It is fully expected that this is preliminary to the final signing of peace.

Beyond this there is practically no news.

BOSTON SCHOOL APPROPRIATION BILL ADVANCED

Without debate the bill authorizing the Boston school committee to use for running expenses an additional 10 cents per \$1000 valuation of the money now appropriated for repairs on school buildings was passed to a third reading in the House today.

This is the bill on which Mayor Fitzgerald, the school committee and Boston finance commission came to an agreement. It is believed that the measure will pass the Legislature without opposition.

INQUIRY FOLLOWS GERMANY'S QUERY ON NANCY AFFAIR

LONDON—An official inquiry into the Nancy incident, to which considerable space in the newspapers is given, has opened. Public feeling on the subject is less intense and it is felt that the episode has been unduly exaggerated by the press.

TWO SUFFRAGIST LEADERS TO FACE CHARGES IN COURT

LONDON—Mr. Lansbury and Mrs. Drummond have been summoned for inciting to violence at the Albert hall suffragette meeting.

HISTORIANS SOON TO OCCUPY MUCH NEEDED QUARTERS

LYNN, Mass.—Work of remodeling the building at 125 Green street, in this city, to be the new home of the Lynn Historical Society, is now in progress. Plans for the dedicatory exercises to be held June 17 will be formulated at the meeting of the business council next Monday night at the residence of William S. Burdell, Nahant place.

Growth of the society, which now has a membership of 700 and the expansion of the offices of the Lynn Gas & Electric Company, in which building the historical society was formerly located, made it necessary for the society to seek new quarters. The Green street site contains more than 8000 square feet of land upon which is a double house.

An assembly hall and rooms for the historical exhibits of the society are being provided among other alterations to the building.

In charge of the building work are J. H. Woodbury, chairman; William S. Burdell, Anna L. Dunn, Sallie H. Hacker, Benjamin N. Johnson, Lucinda M. Lumsden, Henry F. Tapley, Bertha Tucker, Lucy H. Winslow and William E. Dorman, secretary.

"RULE OF REASON" ABOLISHMENT IS DESIRE IN HOUSE

WASHINGTON—Amendment of the Sherman anti-trust law by abolishing the supreme court's "rule of reason" and defining the specific acts prohibited is proposed in a bill introduced today in the House by Representative Henry of Texas, chairman of the rules committee.

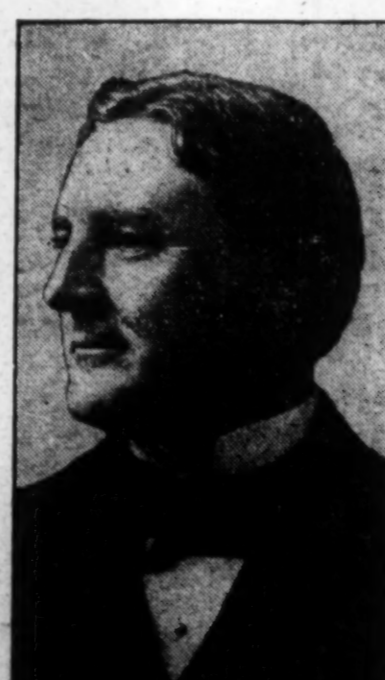
His bill defines conspiracy, monopolies and restraint of trade, providing penalties from two to 10 years' imprisonment. "Trust owners and organizers should be sent to prison," said Mr. Henry today, "and their controlled products made free of duty."

MRS. CATT TO LEAD IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will be chairman of the campaign committee and will direct the effort in New York state to obtain the vote for women.

CONGRESSMAN OF ALABAMA TO TALK ON NEW TARIFF

James Thomas Hefflin, member of Congress from Alabama, will speak on "The New Tariff Bill" from the Democratic point of view at tonight's meeting of the Boston City Club. The discussion of "The Preferential Union Shop," by Louis D. Brandeis and Henry Moscovitz of New York has been postponed until May 2. At the dinner preceding Congressman Hefflin's address Joseph A. Conroy of the Boston port directors will be toastmaster.



(Photo by Clifford, Washington, D. C.)
JAMES THOMAS HEFFLIN

NATIONALS OPEN LEAGUE SEASON THIS AFTERNOON

New York Giants Under Manager John J. McGraw Opponents at 43d Championship Opening at Columbus Avenue

ARE SEVERAL CHANGES

TODAY'S LINEUP
BOSTON: Connolly, L.F.; ...
NEW YORK: ...

With the New York Giants under the leadership of Manager John J. McGraw as the opposing team, the Boston Nationals open the forty-third National league championship race on the Columbus avenue grounds this afternoon. The usual opening game program is to be observed with a flag-raising, band concert and the throwing out of the first ball by Mayor Fitzgerald.

Manager Stallings plans to start the game with Perdure and Raden as the Boston battery, while Manager McGraw favors Mathewson and Myers for New York.

The Boston players arrived in this city at 11 o'clock last night. They went to the grounds early this morning and held a long practice session. All are in championship form and ready for the contest. The grounds are also in fine condition.

Added interest is being taken in today's game on account of the many changes which have been made since last year. This opening finds President James

(Continued on page eighteen, column four)

SENATOR WORKS MAKES PLEA FOR CLEANER PRESS

Supporting Bill Against Publication of Details of Crime, Californian Attacks Present Journalism in Speech in Congress

SAYS PUBLIC PROTESTS

Higher Ethical Standard Among Publishers, a Determined Stand by Readers and Some Legislation Are the Remedies

WASHINGTON—Clean journalism was the subject of a two-hour discussion in the United States Senate today by Senator John D. Works of California. Speaking in behalf of Senate bill 496, which he introduced in the Senate last week, making it unlawful to publish details of crimes and accidents in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, Senator Works deplored the morbid tendencies of the general press and made a plea for its purification. His plea was in the interest of the public, he said—first, that part of the public to whom the kind of news printed in many newspapers was revolting and, second, to those great numbers of the people who have unknowingly developed a taste for the morbid and sensational by reading just that kind of news. After citing and classifying the various kinds of bad news, the senator told of the responsibilities of the press, offered a remedy and told of great good that might be accomplished.

(Continued on page seven, column one)

NEW R. R. BOARD IS INDORSED IN HOUSE REPORT

Redrafted Bill Giving Commission Jurisdiction Over Transportation Lines, Telephone and Telegraph Companies

EXPRESS IS INCLUDED

Members May Order Electrification Within Metropolitan District at Their Discretion—Chairman to Receive \$8500

The House committee on ways and means today reported favorably in the House the bill providing for a new public service commission to take the place of the railroad commission. This measure is a redraft of the Washburn bill.

It gives to the new commission jurisdiction over the railroads, street and elevated railways, including express service thereon and over the telegraph and telephone companies of the commonwealth. Power is given to determine rates, charges and so forth.

The supreme court is authorized to review charges and rates fixed by the commission on complaint of a company. Such review, however, is to be to the extent of the unreasonableness of such charges, rates and so forth. The court has no authority to pass on their reasonableness or unreasonableness.

Representative Crocker, House chairman of the ways and means committee, is in charge of the bill while it is in the House. The committee's report was unanimous.

This change is in the direction of a compromise with Governor Foss, who wants it called "public utilities commission."

Section 15, which provides for the issue of bonds and securities to twice the amount of the capital stock, is changed by inserting a provision that any new mortgage must include any outstanding notes or bonds.

There is a penalty provision that any official who issues bonds or securities without authority may be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$1000 or imprisonment for not more than one year.

On electrification, it is provided that the new commission may order the different railroads to electrify their lines within the radius of the metropolitan district at its discretion.

Provisions relative to steamboat companies are left out of the bill entirely. The Washburn bill included harbor steamboats and other lines within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts waters in the control of the new commission.

The committee bill gives the chairman \$8500 instead of \$6000, and the members \$8000 each instead of \$5000, as in the Washburn bill.

The committee's bill will provide that the commission may spend such amount of money as may be appropriated by the General Court. The Washburn bill gave it \$150,000 a year.

In the Senate yesterday the committee on metropolitan affairs reported a resolve directing the transit commission to investigate and report to the next General Court the cost of removing the elevated structure on Washington street, extending the Washington street tunnel to Dudley street and connecting it with the elevated structure beyond Dudley street.

By a vote of 27 to 1, with six pairs, the Senate joined with the House in passing over Governor Foss' veto the bill increasing the salary of the chaplain of the Massachusetts reformatory.

Senator Stearns of Cambridge had the postponement of the salary bill for deputy assistant district attorneys of Suffolk county reconsidered and the bill was ordered to a third reading without debate.

By a vote of 15 to 18 the Senate refused a third reading for the hucksters bill to change the law requiring fruits, vegetables and nuts to be sold by the pound and count, in order that there may be a return to selling by dry measure.

The public health committee reported in the Senate a bill restricting the dispensing of "opium, morphine, compounds of cocaine and hypnotic and narcotic drugs" or their salts and compounds.

In accordance with the agreement between Mayor Fitzgerald and the school committee, the committee on municipal finance reported a bill authorizing the Boston school committee to use for running expenses 10 cents per \$1000 valuation of the amount raised by taxation for repairs on school buildings.

NEW HAVEN ROAD LOSES MILK CASE

A fine of \$3000 was imposed on the New Haven railroad in the United States district court by Judge Morton for granting concessions to the Elm Farm Milk Company of this city in its shipment of supplies from Connecticut to Boston. The court also ordered the railroad company to pay the costs of trial amounting to \$350.

Attorney Charles F. Choate appeared for the railroad and pleaded nolo on two of the 40 counts in the indictment, the other counts being not pressed.

BELGIAN STRIKE LIKELY TO WIN VOTING REFORM

Movement Supported by 400,000 Men Believed to Assure the Revision of the Constitution in the Immediate Future

TIE-UP IS CONTINUING

LONDON—The Belgian strike continues. The total number out is estimated at 400,000. It is believed that the result will end in the revision of the Belgian constitution in the immediate future. Generally speaking, the behavior of the strikers is good. Expeditions and fetes are being organized.

KENTUCKY MAN NAMED ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR

WASHINGTON—President Wilson this afternoon nominated:

To be general appraiser of merchandise, J. B. Sullivan of Iowa.

Appraiser of merchandise, William A. Roper, in the district of Philadelphia.

Auditor for the interior department, Robert W. Wooley of Virginia.

Collector of internal revenue, second district of Wisconsin, Herbert H. Manson.

Assistant secretary of war, Henry C. Breckenridge of Kentucky.

Judge of the district court of Alaska, Robert W. Jennings of Alaska.

United States attorney for the district of Oregon, Lawrence L. Reames of Oregon.

United States Marshal for Eastern district Texas, Ben F. Terrill of Texas.

Director of the census, William Harris of Georgia.

Special fiscal agent of the navy department at London, England, Speyer brothers.

Register of land office at Kalispell, Mont., Frank O. Williams of Montana.

Register of land offices at Santa Fe, N. M., Francisco Delgado of New Mexico.

Recorder of the general land office, Lucius Q. C. Lema of Mississippi.

Recorder of public moneys at Cheyenne, Luke Voorhees of Wyoming.

To be assistant attorney-general, Samuel Houston Thompson, Jr., of Colorado.

HIGHWAY BILL PASSES

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The amendment to the state constitution to provide for a \$50,000,000 bond issue for improving highways has passed the House.

Those who are daily passing along their Monitors to friends to whom the leading example of clean journalism may be unknown are doing appreciated service for the Monitor, clean journalism and their friends.

Russia Said to Harass Austria

EXTRA UNITS IN GERMAN ARMY PLAN ARE FEW

More Than 100,000 of 136,000 Increase Is to Strengthen Existing Formations and Add to Their General Efficiency

DETAILS PUBLISHED

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—An exhaustive statement of the demands that will be made for the new army increase has just been published. It may be said that the aim of the military authorities has been to increase the power and efficiency of the different units of the army, rather than to increase the number of units.

The bill provides for an additional 136,000 men for the standing army, including officers and non-commissioned officers, which is equivalent to 1.2 per cent. of the population of Germany, the percentage hitherto having been 1. The peace strength of the army will be raised from 685,000, the number it would have attained in October under the 1912 law, to 823,000. Of new officers there will be 27 generals, 30 regimental commanders, 580 staff officers, 890 captains and 1935 lieutenants.

In spite, however, of the enormous increases the number of the infantry battalions is only increased from 651 to 680, the number of cavalry squadrons from 516 to 550, while the number of horse and field batteries is apparently not to receive any addition. Of the total increase of 136,000 officers and men, and 27,000 horses, only some 30,000 to 36,000 officers and men, and about 7000 horses, will go to form new units, the remainder going to strengthen the existing units. The bill states that, in view of the seriousness of the situation, the measures for strengthening the infantry, cavalry and artillery, should be carried out in October of this year.

Increase in Garrisons

The new fortifications which are to be erected along the eastern border have necessitated an increase in garrison artillery of three regiments of, presumably, three battalions each, although, as stated, there is no increase in field artillery. A battalion of garrison artillery is also to be formed at Wurtemberg. The eighteen infantry regiments will be raised from two to three battalions, and for the first time cyclist companies, as adopted in France, Italy and other countries, will be added. Six new cavalry regiments will also be formed, and the five Bavarian regiments will be raised from four battalions to five. There will thus be 109 five squadron regiments.

The peace establishment of horse and field artillery, which is 42,700, will have the very large number of 20,000 added to it after the additional cavalry regiments and squadrons have been provided for. The intention apparently is to give all the field batteries an establishment at the higher figure of 81, instead of having them as at present, with higher establishments of 81, medium establishments of 69 and lower establishments of 54. On the frontier some batteries will have more than 81 horses.

Opposition to Tax

The Liberal and Radical press object strongly to the measure, declaring that the government forgets the extent to which industry and agriculture will suffer, the difficulty of obtaining workers in the country being already great. It appears likely that 50,000,000 marks will be required over and above the milliard marks required to cover the enormous expenses.

When the bill comes up for discussion the Reichstag will have a very difficult problem to deal with. The shoe pinches most, perhaps, in the matter of the non-recurring tax for the war treasury.

The press, with the exception of the Conservative organs, has protested loudly. The organ of the Center, the Bayerische Kurier, declares that there is no possibility of such a motion being accepted, whilst another important Bavarian paper denounces the measure in equally severe terms. Even the semi-official Koelnische Zeitung declares that the government has been too lenient toward the larger incomes and recommends that a compromise should be made and that the tax should not be levied on capital of less than 20,000 marks. Generally speaking, it is considered that the government has made a mistake in deciding that persons possessing capital of so small an amount as 10,000 marks shall be liable to pay the tax.

M. HENNION IS NOW PARIS POLICE HEAD

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—The ministerial council has appointed a successor to M. Lepine, the Paris prefect of police, who has just retired after 30 years of service. M. Hennion, the new prefect, is the chief of the surete generale (criminal investigation department).

M. Hennion's place will be taken by M. Pujat, who, though a police officer, was appointed director of the national museums in order to organize the system of guardians of the Louvre, which had fallen into disrepute after the mysterious disappearance of the "Gioconda."

HARASSING OF AUSTRIA HELD AIM OF RUSSIA

St. Petersburg Policy of Delay Believed Due to Desire to Compel Vienna to Spend on the Upkeep of Two Armies

CETTINJE HANGS BACK

(Special to the Monitor)
VIENNA, Austria—The fall of Adrianople is believed here to be an earnest of peace, as the Bulgarians have already accomplished much, and can hardly hope to do more, while the urgent necessity for cultivating their fields to avoid famine in the land will weigh very heavily in the scales.

The great powers are at last convinced of the urgent necessity of putting an end to the war, which if continued will lead to all kinds of complications. The feeling in Austria-Hungary, which was anti-British, has now changed completely, for the Austrians are convinced that Sir Edward Grey is really sincere in his wish to stop hostilities, and what is much more important, they now know that English statesmen are as anxious as themselves to bolster up what remains of Turkey in Europe, and insure its vitality. Russia shares these aims.

Thus the great powers have agreed upon the necessity of continuing that policy which has been the cause of so much suffering in the Balkans for so many years. Meanwhile the policy of delay and procrastination is being continued in Cetinje. It is quite comprehensible that the King of Montenegro wished to take and keep Skutari, but he will be compelled to return to his people and inform them that he has accomplished nothing, excepting perhaps a slight enlargement of his borders by the addition of a slice of the northerly part of the province of Skutari, which may be awarded to him. It is also certain that Russia, who pays the King an annual subsidy, could have put an end to these dreams at one stroke of the pen had she chosen. She, however, encouraged King Nicholas in his dreams, perhaps half hoping that they would be realized.

It is probable that had Austria not threatened to take independent action, Skutari would have fallen into the hands of the Montenegrins, in which case it would have been a difficult task to make them evacuate the city. Russia now intends putting off saying anything really decisive to Montenegro as long as possible, and although she joined in the step taken by the powers, after a week's unaccountable delay, it is extremely doubtful whether the advice given was emphasized by a threat of inconvenient action should the King refuse to listen.

Russia's motive in delaying as long as possible is to annoy Austria, and to force her to spend as much money as possible on keeping one army on the Hungarian-Bosnian frontier and another in Dalmatia, ready to embark for Cattaro at a moment's notice. Russia knows full well that the weak point of the triple alliance is lack of money, and she rejoices in the pursuance of any policy which will lessen the money at the command of one of the allies.

SUEZ BEGINS TOWN DRAINAGE WORKS

(Special to the Monitor)
CAIRO, Egypt—Lord Kitchener went to Port Said by special train accompanied by Major Fitzgerald, where he presided at the ceremony of cutting the first sod of the town drainage works. Speeches were made by the governor of the Suez canal, by Count Serionne, the superior agent of the Suez Canal Company, and by Lord Kitchener. The latter spoke of the growing importance of Port Said and emphasized the necessity for meeting its increasing requirements.

As a souvenir of the occasion the municipality presented Lord Kitchener with a Malacca cane mounted in gold. The drainage works are estimated to cost £1,700,000 and will take two years to complete. On the guarantee of the ministry of finance the Suez Canal Company advance the necessary funds for the immediate carrying on of the work.

RUSSIA'S TIMBER INCOME LARGER

(Special to the Monitor)
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—There has been an increase in the revenue of the Russian state forest department recently, caused by the measures taken by the ministry of agriculture. In 1900 the expenditure of the forest department amounted to 10,600,000 roubles, the revenue being 56,200,000 roubles, whilst in 1910 with an expenditure of 24,300,000 roubles, the revenue had risen to 75,000,000 roubles, an increase of 33.4 per cent.

Considering the vast extent of Russian forests, these figures only denote that a start has been made in the development of these natural resources. That the whole of the timber trade of Russia has made great progress since the seventies is shown by the fact that the value of the export of all wood materials rose from 13,000,000 roubles in 1870 to 51,000,000 roubles in 1900 and to over 141,000,000 roubles in 1911.

ANTI-VIVISECTION LIBEL SUIT IS TRIED IN KING'S BENCH

Action of London Woman Who Works and Writes in Defense of Animals Is Conducted in Court by Plaintiff, Opposed by Brilliant Counsel for Defendants



Miss E. A. Lind-Af-Hageby, the plaintiff, officer in the anti-vivisection society

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—William Waldorf Astor, proprietor of the Pall Mall Gazette, the editor, Louis Garvin, the printer of the paper, and Dr. C. W. Saleeby, the well-known writer on scientific subjects, were the defendants in a recent libel action tried in the King's Bench division before Mr. Justice Bucknill and a special jury. The plaintiff, who conducted her own case, was Miss E. A. Lind-Af-Hageby, the honorary secretary of the Animal Defense and Anti-Vivisection Society, and editor of the Anti-Vivisection Review, and she had opposed to her two of the most brilliant members of the bar in Mr. Duke, K. C., M. P., and Montague Shearman, K. C.

Miss E. A. Lind-Af-Hageby, who is a naturalized English woman, is a descendant of the old Swedish nobility. For many years she has been connected with various reforming movements in this country, but has latterly been mainly identified with the anti-vivisection crusade. On this subject she has written a number of books and delivered lectures besides editing the Anti-Vivisection Review and conducting an anti-vivisection shop in Piccadilly. She has also been connected with a number

of charitable organizations which have for their object the protection of animal life.

All the work, however, that she has done, she told the jury, has been done out of interest and in sympathy with the cause, and she had received no monetary reward whatever. She had been purely an honorary worker, devoting not only her time but her means to the cause.

The libels complained of, which referred particularly to the anti-vivisection shop conducted by Miss Lind-Af-Hageby at 109 Piccadilly, were contained in articles written by Dr. Saleeby and published in the Pall Mall Gazette. The plaintiff said that she welcomed and challenged legitimate criticism but the libels complained were most damaging to her honor. They stated, she said, that her anti-vivisection propaganda, for the good of which she had devoted her whole life, had been carried on by a systematic campaign of falsehood.

The defenses to the action were, that the words did not refer to her, that they did not bear the alleged meaning or any defamatory meaning, and that the words were true. Alternatively, it was pleaded that the words were fair and bona-fide comment on a matter of public interest, and that Miss Lind-Af-Hageby had suffered no damage.

DUTCH ACTIVE IN NEW ERA OF SHIP EXPANSION

(Special to the Monitor)
ROTTERDAM, Holland—That Holland is taking its full share in the shipping business of the world is shown in the fact that several new shipping lines have been started, while additions to the fleets of those already in existence have been made.

The Holland-American and the Netherlands Shipping Union have both extended their services, and the Indian Lloyd have started a service to Bombay. The Royal Dutch Lloyd are having built for them two large mail steamers to carry 14,000 tons each, as well as 1800 passengers. There is a large increase in the business done with Australia and Canada both as regards passengers and goods. Big business is done with South America, and with the opening of the Panama canal sailings will be made with the west coast of America.

The port to benefit principally by the improvement in shipping is Rotterdam, the shipping of which has grown at a greater rate, for the last few years, than that of either Antwerp or Hamburg. It is probable that before very long Rotterdam will hold the leading place. During the last year 10,000 ships, with a total tonnage of 18,000,000 tons entered the port of Rotterdam.

As regards building, the total tonnage output from Dutch yards is larger than it has ever been, but the number of large vessels built is not very great. Of 1100 vessels built during the past year only six were from 5000 to 10,000 tons; 630 were under 100 tons; and 376 were under 500 tons.

PRESIDENT OF FRANCE GREET'S MUTUALISTES

M. Poincare Shows His Sympathy With Friendly Societies Which Oppose Use of Force in Social or Political Movements

VALUES RECOGNIZED

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—The visit of M. Poincare to Montpellier, to preside at the last sitting of the congress of the mutual benefit societies, was the occasion of festivities in the town and of a great manifestation of loyalty to the new President.

M. Poincare was accompanied by M. Barthou, the prime minister, and M. Cheron, the minister of labor, and by several military officers. He was received at the station by the mayor, Dr. Paul Paret and the municipality, the senators and deputies of the department, and the officer in command of the sixteenth army corps. Along the route from the station through the Rue de la Republique and the boulevards to the prefecture, which was decorated and belaguarded, the President was accorded an enthusiastic ovation by the masses of the people who were congregated in the streets and houses.

The final meeting of the congress was held in the Montpellier theater. Perhaps the best indication of the prevailing spirit may be gathered from a speech made by the Prince of Monaco which has been received with very much interest in France. The prince is an enthusiastic "mutualiste" and has attended the whole congress.

Influence Is Growing

After referring to the wonderful spirit of confidence in the future that the congress had established, he said that the power and value of their friendly societies increased in proportion to the enlightenment of the members.

The day would surely arrive when the influence they possessed would be the means of largely facilitating the solution of those social problems which should now descend from the realm of dreams into that of a civilization conformable to the present needs of society. Amongst themselves, where wisdom ruled all ideas, where as a body they condemned the intervention of force in the regulation of international affairs just as they did with regard to individual affairs, all of them in fact who were contributing a portion of their moral force for the transformation of the national social economy, could seize the idea which he had elsewhere put forth to bring about such progress as the most enlightened men of the age still almost hesitate to discuss.

Strong Part Open

Their own eyes would yet be opened to the role which international friendly societies could play by introducing amongst men of all countries the great truth that neither warlike measures abroad, nor political hostilities within a country, nor even the general triumph of force everywhere would ever resolve those questions upon which human progress depended. The prince concluded by saying that federation would establish between the peoples of the world an interchange of moderate ideas, which were already realizable amongst themselves. These would tend towards the use of arbitration, and would imperceptibly relegate to oblivion the antiquated idea of the right of force, that illusion in which so many international problems took rise for war alternating with revenge would never succeed in solving anything.

The purpose of the President's visit was to show his sympathy with this immense social movement. M. Poincare has himself been one of its most ardent supporters, and has already strongly defended it against the opposition of those who regard it as a hostile force on account of its advocacy of liberty, its stimulation to action, and its encouragement and utilization in an organized form of individual initiative.

President's Favor Held

M. Poincare has gone to very great length in his advocacy of the right of the French friendly societies to be definitely considered in all official decisions relating to social questions, urging that they should be included therein and encouraged to collaborate in the study and development of all social problems.

When premier last year he went so far as to mention the mutualists in the ministerial declaration, and insisted upon the necessity of obtaining their cooperation, and at the congress at Montpellier he did not fail to express in his speeches an admiration of the movement and recognition of its value to France.

Ovation after ovation was given to the President, and when finally he rose to address the 2500 delegates in the banquet hall after the closing of the congress, the enthusiastic expressions of admiration and confidence could hardly have been exceeded.

FAST VOYAGE OF NEW ZEALAND

(Special to the Monitor)
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—His majesty's battle cruiser New Zealand made the voyage from Durban to Melbourne in 16 days, which constitutes a record.

IMMUNITY FOR TRADE SHIPS IN WAR IS SOUGHT

Subject of Exempting Merchant Vessels from Capture Brought Forward in British House and Argued by Liberal Peace Men

COMMERCIAL ASPECT

(Special to the Monitor)
WESTMINSTER—A debate of considerable interest and importance took place in the House recently on the question of the capture of private property at sea. The subject was introduced by C. Roberts, Liberal member for Lincoln, who said that he wished to urge upon the foreign office the desirability of establishing by international agreement, as a principle of naval warfare, that enemy merchant vessels, except as carriers of contraband or in case of blockade, should be immune from capture.

He fully agreed that the surrender of the right of capture must be a question of international agreement. The United Kingdom could not be expected to give up the right except on the understanding that other powers did the same. He hoped it might not be beyond the power of the foreign office to arrive at a concert of powers, for the purpose of reforming the customs of naval warfare.

If the right of capture were abolished, Mr. Roberts continued, the result would be greatly to weaken the arguments urged in each country in favor of the extravagant naval expansion from which all the nations suffered. The risk of the destruction of commerce in war provided cheap fuel for the navy leagues of the world and for all their agitations.

Trial With United States

He did not say that it was necessary to begin with agreement among all the nations; he recognized the difficulties of such a task. But it should be possible to get an agreement with the United States. If in time of war the enemy's ships were destroyed the loss might fall on British underwriters, or if not it might cause a financial crisis, which would recoil on England. By the weapon of commerce destruction great loss might be inflicted, but he did not think that nations could be subjugated by its means.

Mr. Alden, Liberal member for Tottenham, submitted that if the object of the navy was to secure peace it should not exist for the purpose of destroying commerce. The very least they could do was to ask Germany and other great European powers to consider this question. He did not say they would be able to come to terms, but he said that civilized nations ought to make an attempt to come to terms. He hoped the government would see their way to make some definite overtures and let this question be carefully considered at the next Hague conference.

Government's Attitude

Mr. Acland, under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, replied for the government. The report of the proceedings of the Hague conference of 1907, he said, made the position of the British government on the subject quite clear. At that conference the British delegation declared that their government would be prepared to examine the question, with a view to the conclusion of an agreement for the abolition of the right of capture, if such an agreement was likely to prepare the way for a reduction of armaments.

Since that offer had been on record it had never been taken up and there had been no indication of willingness to take it up shown by any of the governments most directly concerned. He was a strong believer in the doctrines put before the world by Norman Angell, but if there were any people who did not need converting to those doctrines it was the shipping classes who knew that war between any countries with any active fleet would mean the capture of the ships they owned. He was very unwilling to do anything which would tend to lessen their determined opposition to war, consequent on this knowledge.

As to the special position of the United Kingdom in connection with this question he believed that it was a new but a valid argument, that if the government gave up this power of bringing war pressure to bear upon any other country with which Britain might be at war there would be a very greatly increased demand from those who thought Britain ought to be able to hit countries on land as well as on the sea. If Britain did give up a certain proportion of the power now in her fleet the argument that she ought to have an army comparable to the great continental armies would increase.

After some further discussion in which Mr. Cave, Conservative member for Kingston, and Mr. Holt, Liberal member for Hexham, joined the matter was dropped and shortly afterwards the House adjourned.

NEW DESTROYER READY

(Special to the Monitor)
GLASGOW, Scotland—The new 29-knot ocean-going destroyer Achates has been delivered from the works of Messrs. John Brown & Co., Glasgow, and is ordered to be commissioned by Commander F. P. Loder-Symonds, with a Portsmouth crew, for service in the fourth destroyer flotilla. The Achates is a sister ship to the Acasta.

SCHOLARS HONOR FAMOUS OXFORD LIBRARY FOUNDER

Three Hundredth Anniversary of Sir Thomas Bodley Is Marked With Special Service

(Special to the Monitor)
OXFORD, Eng.—A tercentenary service was held here recently, to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of Sir Thomas Bodley, founder of the Bodleian library. The service, which was held in the chapel of Merton College, of which Sir Thomas Bodley was a fellow, was conducted by the Rev. Dr. R. H. Charles, fellow of Merton.

The lesson was from Ecclesiasticus xiv. 1-13, and it was announced that this was the accepted translation from the Hebrew. It was not known to exist when the revised version of the Apocrypha was issued, and was only to be found in the MS. in the Bodleian library.

The famous oration on Sir Thomas Bodley by John Hale was read at the service in an English rendering. The oration speaks of the amazing industry of Sir Thomas Bodley, which was almost beyond man's measure, and of his limitless grasp of tongues. Learned and unlearned alike were captivated by his marvelous charm of character and by a certain classic refinement in all his bearing and intercourse. The university recognized his powers of administration by conferring on him the dignities of procurator's authority, and paid the highest possible tribute to his gift of literary style by making him public orator.

In his retirement, the oration continues, Bodley's thoughts turned back to Oxford where decay had invaded the haunt of learning, and the spot which was the seat of the Muses, as surely present as those who dwelt on Parnassus and Helicon, lay overrun, not by the moth and worm only, but almost by the briar and the wildwood. He resolved on a benefaction, not for the scholar only, but for the scholar's walls and roofs. He would stay the wreck, drive the waste away, rescue from destruction the great buildings of old founders as lovingly as they had been raised of old, and bring back to the Muses, whom the savagery of the past had driven into banishment, the flow of life and a home.

Merton, concludes the oration, was to be congratulated on the glory it had acquired; for this was a happiness all its own, to raise libraries with its wealth, and man them with its abilities. The cause of letters had never known a better, never a more opportune champion, and, henceforth, Bodley's peerless munificence would endow all posterity with the monuments of the past.

GERMANY TO ADD TO WAR RESERVE

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—Germany's military preparations involve the strengthening of her war reserve. At present this consists of 120,000,000 marks in gold and this sum is stored in the Julius Tower at Spandau. The new reserve will be 240,000,000 marks in gold and 120,000,000 marks in silver which will be stored in the Imperial Bank. In addition to this the authorities are entitled, in the event of war, to issue paper money to the value of 1,080,000,000 marks.

COUNTESS FORTESCUE HONORED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The Queen has appointed the Countess Fortescue a lady of the bedchamber, in the room of the Countess of Shaftsbury, resigned. Lady Shaftsbury has been appointed an extra lady of the bedchamber.

Cheese

How to Buy it from the Maker for Family Use.
From just one little strip of green pasture land in Shropshire County, Wisconsin, comes the finest cheese in the world.
No one knows exactly why—whether it is the grass, the water, the air or what. But no other spot in the world can equal it.
I will ship you transportation free and post-free this Shropshire County cheese, direct from my factory, in a little loaf like a loaf of bread, weighing about one pound, for only \$3.00.
This loaf cannot spoil or get hard, no matter how long you take to use it. For I have a patent airtight cap that fits over the cut end and keeps the cheese fresh and finely flavored for any length of time.



This Cap Keeps the Cheese Fresh
Try one of these loaves today. No matter how small your family, the cheese will always keep. And because not a single crumb is wasted, you will save fully a third over the cheese you buy in stores. A large part of which has to be thrown away.
And you never ate such delicious cheese. It will make Welch Rare-Bits that positively will not be stringy—and makes dozens of other tasty but dishes. A book of sixty recipes is free with every loaf of cheese.
Send coupon with draft or money order for \$3.00 and I will send you a guarantee to refund my money if you don't say Starrett's Home Loaf Cheese is the best you ever ate. Send today. The cheese fresh and finely flavored for any length of time.

C. W. STARRETT, Plymouth, Wis.
Send me one 10-pound Starrett's Home Loaf Cheese, transportation prepaid. I enclose \$3.00 with your guarantee to refund my money if I am not perfectly satisfied.
U.S.M. 4-17
Name.....
Address.....
City..... State.....

BOOKS on W. B. Clarke Co FARMING 26 & 28 Tremont St

Arlington Pageant Is Planned Teachers Win New Victory

More Than Five Hundred to Take Part in Symbolic and Historical Spectacle Illustrating New World, State and Town

MUSIC TO BE FEATURE

ARLINGTON, Mass.—Friday and Saturday afternoon, June 6 and 7, have been selected as the dates for the presentation of the Arlington pageant, written by Mrs. Cyrus E. Dallin and presenting in 12 episodes the history of the town of Arlington, Mass., from the time of the early explorers down to what may be termed picturesquely the flowering of the seed of civilization.

Between 500 and 750 of the townspeople are to take part. It is the aim of the executive committee to have every society in Arlington represented either on committees or in the pageant itself, and the general effort to make the affair a thing of interest to every man, woman and child in the community indicates that the pageant is to fulfill the prime purpose of town pageantry in arousing civic pride in past achievement and stimulating public endeavor to greater results along lines of community progress.

Rehearsals Under Way
The executive committee have been busy some months with the various details involved in such a comprehensive project. Now nearly all the parts have been assigned and rehearsals are well under way. It is planned that every episode shall have at least one rehearsal in April, and from the way things go at the first rehearsal it will probably be possible to decide how many following rehearsals each episode will require. Some will not need more than two or three altogether, but it is likely that the dances will need many. Greek and folk dances are to be used and the director of this feature are Mrs. Laura P. Ingalls of Jamaica Plain and Miss Alice Homer of Arlington.

Already the work of making the costumes has been started. The costume committee are cutting the costumes and the individuals who are to wear them will make them. In case of some of the costumes for children the actual making will be done by various societies whose members are well versed in sewing and fitting. Many of the costumes, especially those for the men, will be hired. H. Winthrop Pierce of Andover will have charge of the selection and securing of these hired costumes.

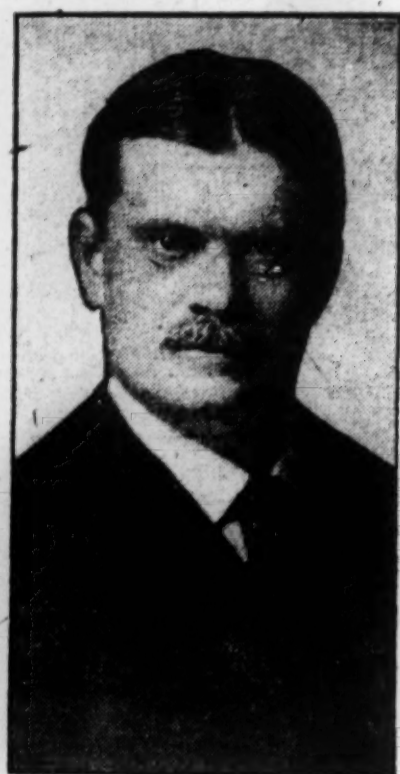
The music is to be directed by John N. Densmore of Brookline. Selections from old and modern composers will be used and the music throughout will be of a high quality. Some of the choruses will be sung to music written by Mr. Densmore, who will also write some of the dance music.

This pageant as written by Mrs. Dallin is in two parts. The first part

IN CHARGE OF ARLINGTON PAGEANT



(Photo by Garo Studio, Boston)
JOHN H. DENSMORE
Director of music for outdoor entertainment



JAMES P. PARMENTER
Member executive committee

is symbolic, founded upon the myth of Ceres and Proserpine. Mrs. E. Nelson Blake is to take the part of Ceres and Mrs. John Scully the part of Proserpine. In this part the Greek dances will be used.

The second part is historical. Explorers, early settlers, later citizens, are represented in the 12 episodes, the whole story culminating in a great tableau centering about the town. In this tableau all the participants will appear. The part of the Town will be taken by Mrs. E. D. Hooker.

To Be on Lake Shore

As to location the pageant will be on the shore of Mystic lake. Here a large grandstand and platform will be built after the exact site has been measured off. The site will not only be large enough to make possible a satisfactory presentation, from the standpoint of the actors as well as the audience, but its picturesque setting should appropriately enhance the effect of both the prelude and the separate episodes. Rehearsals for the larger groups are to be held either at the school or in some hall.

Prizes for Poster

In order that those who are not participants in the rehearsals may feel a keen interest in the pageant, prizes of \$10 and \$15 have been offered by the pageant committee for a poster design to be used in advertising in all the towns and cities around Greater Boston. The

contest is open to all the people of Arlington and will close this week. John F. Scully is chairman of the poster committee.

To aid the contestants the committee states that the pageant is in celebration of the gift of a town hall to the town and that the symbolical part of the pageant is based on the myth of Ceres and Proserpine, symbolizing the planting of the seed, the growth and the harvest. The pageant proper is historical in its nature and includes representations of events in the history and the development of the new world, the state and the town. Beauty in design and coloring and appropriateness are elements which will be taken into consideration by the judges.

A special committee is busy with plans for souvenir programs, which are to aid the pageant's receipts, and the ticket committee is planning to put tickets on sale May 1. In the meantime the executive committee will continue to meet regularly and will spare no pains to make Arlington's first pageant truly representative of the best for which the town stands.

Mrs. Frank D. Sawyer is chairman of the executive committee and the other members are: Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Frank A. Bailey, Jr.; treasurer, Warren A. Poire; secretary, Miss Ethel Wellington; Mrs. E. Nelson Blake, Mrs. Gorham H. Davis, Mrs. Charles A. Bennett, Miss Annie J. Robinson, John F. Scully, Judge James P. Parmenter, A. J. Philpott and John A. Bishop.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

CHICAGO POST—A movement has been started in Congress to provide the Vice-President with a place of abode at the capital. From the earliest days of the nation this official has been a mere hanger-on at Washington, living around as best suits his convenience or pocketbook. Sometimes he boards at a hotel, occasionally occupies the guest chamber in the home of a friend, and no doubt has taken his meals like a wanderer. This plight of the second citizen of the nation is not to be envied. The Vice-President ought to have a residence in Washington, not on an elaborate scale, like the White House, but comfortable and becoming to the office. It will become the dignity of the nation to ignore the Vice-President, and the country will approve the movement to put a roof over his head and relieve him of humiliation during his four years of responsibility.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION—With the ratification of the seventeenth constitutional amendment providing for direct election of United States senators—a reform for which the nation has long clamored, and for which Georgia's senatorial primary blazed the way—reaches fruition. Henceforth the men who sit in the upper branches will come straight from the people. Henceforth if one wants to discuss "tainted senators" it will be necessary to indict the people of an entire commonwealth instead of a powerful and possibly corrupt coterie of politicians. The change, so far as average wisdom can now see, is a salutary one. Like all other political alterations of a fundamental nature the test of time must be required to prove it. The innovation is notable in that it is wholly in line with the prevalent effort to get government closer to the people, to approximate as nearly as possible under the constitution a pure democracy. The drift is a wholesome one, but it carries its responsibilities. The greater power of the man with the ballot, the more circumspectly must he exercise that power both as to men and measures. The constitution does not now and never has taken stock in the bogie that under the terms of the new amendment Congress might foist "force bills" on the south. Conceding, even, that the amendment gives it that authority, there is no disposition to exercise it. The nation is too near one in understanding, too mutually comprehensive of the negro problem to fear that it would endorse any reversion of this nature.

MONTREAL STAR—Our sister colony across the gulf is just now enjoying years of fatness after many lean years, and what is still more significant for the future, is laying the foundations of her commercial and economic life on broader basis. The last few years have been years of growing trade, and the latest report from our trade commissioner at St. John's indicates that the current year is likely to show still greater advances. "The tide of prosperity," says W. B. Nicholson in his last letter to the department of trade and commerce, "is evidenced by the fact that the laboring population is finding plenty of work in mines, forest, pulp and lumber mills, factories and railway construction, and the men who do not care to prosecute the fisheries during the coming summer can find plenty of work in other industries." In the past the means of livelihood of the Newfoundlander depended on the fisheries almost exclusively, and a failure in the cod or the seal fishery spread want all over the island. In the last few years, however, a new turn has been given to the energies of these sturdy and self-reliant people by the establishment of new industries, and especially by the building up of large pulp mills. This has provided employment for large numbers of men all the year round, and has given still larger numbers an opportunity of earning an income in the forests in the season when the fisheries were slack. Then the Morris government has of late been laying steel into hitherto unserved parts of the colony, and in doing so has furnished immediate employment and given a new stimulus to the general prosperity.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S Prosperity.

CANDY STRIKERS AWAIT ANSWER
About 150 candy makers who came out on strike at the factory at 128 Cross street are today awaiting an answer to demands for higher wages and a change in working conditions which they have presented to their employers. Officers of the Women's Trade Union League expect to admit soon thousands of candy makers to membership.

CONCERT GIVEN BY CITY
At the municipal organ recital Wednesday night in the Old South Church John A. O'Shea, the organist, was assisted by Miss Edith Castle, contralto, and the program included selections from Becker, Chopin, Demarest, Thomas, Thiele, O'Shea, Gounod, Whiting, Fairfield-Liddle, Kander and Mendelssohn.

ODD FELLOWSHIP CELEBRATED
MAYNARD, Mass.—The ninety-fourth anniversary of Odd Fellowship will be celebrated here tonight in I. O. O. F. hall by the ladies of the Mizpah Rebekah lodge of Odd Fellows, when the four-act drama entitled "Liberty Corners," is to be presented by the South Acton Dramatic Club.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WINCHESTER
Mrs. G. W. Apsey, Mrs. A. T. Smith and Mrs. H. T. Bond, comprising the newly-organized trio of the Mothers Association, sang publicly for the first time at the meeting of the association in the assembly hall of the high school Wednesday afternoon. The selections rendered were: "The Wood Nymphs" and "Rest Me on Thy Mossy Pillow," both by Henry Smart. Mrs. W. A. Lefavour was accompanist. There will be another meeting in May and a garden party in June.

The board of selectmen has appointed T. Price Wilson, Jr., a member of the board of registrars of voters for three years.

CONCORD
The Concord Massachusetts Woman's Club has appointed this committee to have charge of the social work of the club: Miss Winnie Carrigan, Mrs. Alfred Curtis, Mrs. Frank E. Cutter, Mrs. Smith O. Dexter, Mrs. Edwin L. Drown, Mrs. Warren B. Goddard, Mrs. Cyrus Hosmer, Jr., Miss Grace Hunt, Mrs. John Lawrence and Mrs. Emil Thorpe.

No parade will be held here on Patriots day.

The annual meeting of the West Concord Woman's Club will be held in I. O. O. F. hall, Concord Junction, Friday afternoon, April 25.

MAYNARD
The Rev. R. Perry Bush will address the annual "ladies night" of the Men's Fraternal League in the vestry of the Congregational church next Tuesday evening.

Moderator Arthur J. Coughlan has appointed this committee of seven citizens to investigate the needs of increased schooling accommodations and to report at another town meeting: B. J. Coughlin, Dr. Daniel Goodnow, Kenneth Hamren, Howard A. Wilson, James J. Hafferty, Arthur J. Coughlan and Alfred E. McCleary.

ARLINGTON
The last meeting of the Arlington Woman's Club will be held in Agassiz hall this afternoon, when Miss Emma Latimer Fall of Malden is to address the club.

Daily rehearsals for the Arlington pageant to be presented here in June on the shores of the lower Mystic lake are being held in Grotting hall, high school building, under the direction of Mrs. Ingalls, the pageant leader. Miss Katharine Verrinton and Miss Irene Worthen are the pianists.

LEXINGTON
The second parade here Patriots day will start at the Minute Men armory in Historic hall near the common, and move along Massachusetts avenue to the Russell house, then countermarching to Walworth street, to Forest street, to Clarke street, to Parker street, to Massachusetts avenue and to the common, where a dress parade is to be held by the Minute Men, the school color guard and other companies. Major Alfred Pierce will be in charge of both the parade and the dress procession on the green.

MARLBORO
These are the officers of the Colonial Club elected at the annual meeting: President (re-elected), Mrs. Fred B. Moore; vice-president, Mrs. Fred Parker; recording secretary (re-elected), Mrs. John S. Fay; corresponding secretary, Miss Carrie Farham; treasurer (re-elected), Mrs. Stillman R. Stevens; auditor, Mrs. Harry G. Davis; chairman of literary committee, Mrs. Carl I. Stevens. The next meeting will be with Mrs. George R. Hall, Pleasant street, April 21.

NEEDHAM
Mrs. Milton P. Higgins of Worcester, state president of the Parent-Teacher Association, will address the parents and teachers of this town in the high school assembly hall tonight on "Cooperation of School, Home, Church and State." A play will be given by the pupils.

MELROSE
The annual dramatics of the high school pupils will be held tonight and tomorrow night in high school under direction of Miss Helen F. Warren as coach.

MEDFORD
At a meeting of the Hillside Men's Club last night notice was given by the Club & Maine railroad that, following the club's resolution, eight new trains would be added to the schedule at the Hillside station.

DEDHAM
Constellation lodge, A. F. and A. M., held its annual ladies' night at Memorial hall Wednesday. After the dinner a costume carnival was presented by six young women.

STOUGHTON
The senior class of the high school has abandoned the proposed trip to Washington.

ROCKLAND
The Woman's Club holds its annual meeting in Grand Army hall Friday afternoon.

EAST BRIDGEWATER
The Young Peoples League will present a three-act play in Elmwood hall tonight.

ABINGTON
The selectmen have issued a warrant for a special town meeting to be held in Standish hall, Monday night, May 5, to fill the vacancies caused by the resignation of the present board of assessors, to take effect when their successors are elected and qualified. Candidates are to run on nomination papers and the time limit for filing them will be April 24.

SOMERVILLE
The efficiency of the system of taxation here has aroused interest from outside the city. Delegations representing the board of assessors of Lynn and Worcester have visited the assessors here in order to learn more regarding the way the business is conducted with a view to making changes in the systems in those cities.

BROOKLINE
At a meeting of the Brookline Historical Society to be held tonight in the Edward Devotion house, Harvard street, Charles F. Ward will read a paper on the battle of Lexington.

The final lecture of the Rev. Andrew J. Graham will be given tonight in Whitney hall, when he speaks on "Vienna: The Empress Josephine."

NEWTON
The Sunday school teachers of the Abundant Congregational church will hold their annual supper tonight. Ernest F. Butler, a former president of the superintendent's union, Boston, will make an address.

The annual meeting and ladies night of the Men's Club of the Channing church, Newton, will be held tonight.

EASTON
A presentation of "The Corner Store" will be given by the Hayward Baraca class, May 9.

Herbert Thayer has been elected captain of the hose company of the North Easton fire department. Jeremiah O'Neill has been made captain of the hook and ladder company.

FRANKLIN
The Allen Club will observe its twentieth anniversary at the Congregational church April 26.

The ninth annual convention of the Norfolk County Christian Endeavor Union will be held in the Congregational church Saturday afternoon and night.

QUINCY
Miss Georgiana C. Lane will entertain the Junior Friday Club at her home on Presidents hill next Monday afternoon.

BRIDGEWATER
The pupils of the McElwain school will present a play, "Hiawatha," in the assembly hall Friday and Saturday nights.

"WALSH NEXT GOVERNOR, I'LL NOT RUN AGAIN," SAYS MR. FOSS
Governor Foss says he will not be a candidate for a fourth term. He says he believes Lieut.-Gov. David I. Walsh will be the next Governor. These statements were made by the Governor at a luncheon of the executive council at Young's hotel following yesterday's meeting.

Councilor Alexander McGregor today said he asked Governor Foss point blank to settle once for all this question and that he replied as stated.

Mr. Walsh has not formally announced his candidacy for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination this fall, but Democratic leaders say this is undoubtedly his intention. Recently, the Lieutenant-Governor publicly denied a report that his candidacy had been announced.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders
WASHINGTON—First Lieut. R. D. Goodwin, fourth infantry, relieved Walter Reed general hospital, D. C., join regiment.

First Lieut. F. W. Boschen, sixteenth infantry, to Hot Springs, Ark., for observation.

Col. L. A. Le Garde, medical corps, retirement announced.

A board to consist of Maj. R. U. Patterson, medical corps; Capt. R. H. C. Kelton, C. A. C.; C. G. Bunker, C. A. C.; R. M. Blanchard, medical corps, and First Lieut. W. C. Koenig, C. A. C., is appointed to meet April 29 at Ft. Banks, Mass., for examination of candidates for admission to the military academy.

Lieut.-Col. C. W. Kennedy, sixteenth infantry, relieved duty with eleventh infantry, join his regiment.

Col. G. Bell, Jr., assigned sixteenth infantry, May 4.

Col. C. G. Gardner, sixteenth infantry, relieved from assignment that regiment and placed on unassigned list May 4, thence home preparatory to retirement.

Lieut.-Col. S. S. Jordan, C. A. C., relieved duty Ft. Terry, N. Y., to Ft. Strong, Mass., and assume command of that post.

Capt. Archie Miller, quartermaster corps, on arrival at Ft. Royal, Va., will be assigned as assistant depot quartermaster.

Capt. Henry M. Bankhead and Second Lieut. John H. Hester, seventeenth infantry, to Helena, Ark., for relief work.

Second Lieut. Charles W. Elliott, twenty-eighth infantry, one month's leave of absence.

First Lieut. Kenneth P. Williams, twenty-sixth infantry, 15 days' leave of absence.

House Passes Amendment Giving Instructors in Public Schools the Right to Sign but Not to Circulate Nomination Papers

SENATE MUST NOW ACT

Following the adoption of an amendment which, in effect, would permit school teachers to sign but not circulate nomination papers for candidates for public office, the Fisher bill allowing to teachers additional liberties in engaging in political activities was passed to be engrossed in the Senate yesterday. The bill now goes to the House for consideration and is expected to be reached for debate next week.

The bill as it passed the Senate prohibits the discharge of school teachers for certain political activity, including the signing of nomination papers and appearing before legislative committees at public hearings.

When the bill was reached in the Senate late Wednesday Senator Montague offered an amendment to strike out two words "and circulation" preceding the words "nomination papers," so that the bill would provide that no school committee shall by rule or regulation restrict any teacher in, or dismiss him for exercising his right of suffrage, including the signing of nomination papers.

Mr. Montague said that these words are very important because the circulation of nomination papers is one of the most effective of political activities. It is the first time in the history of this commonwealth that any such legislation as this has been asked for, but with the amendment he suggested, he said that he would vote for the bill.

Senator Fisher opposed the amendments. He said that when it is taken into account that 5000 names are required to nomination papers, the striking out of these two words, cutting out the circulation of nomination papers, left the Boston school teacher at the mercy of the Boston school committee. He said that he opposed the amendments as not fair, not just and not American.

Senator Ward said the bill was in violation of the right of petition given the teacher under the constitution, but with the two words stricken out he argued that the constitutional objection was removed.

Senator Brennan insisted that the amendment was a violation of the constitution. Senator Williams offered as a compromise amendment, that teachers might circulate nomination papers, except for school committees.

The Montague amendment was adopted by President Greenwood dissolving the tie and giving the deciding vote. The roll-call was as follows: In favor, Allen, Bazeley, Blanchard, Coolidge, Eldridge, Fay, Garst, Gordon, Greenwood, Hester, Hixton, McLane, Montague, Stearns, Ward, Wells, Williams—17. Opposed, Bagley, Bollamy, Brennan, Chase, Clark, Draper, Fisher, Fitzgerald, Haller, Hickey, Horgan, Johnson, Joyce, Mack, Quigley, Timilty—16. Paired for, Norwood, Hobbs, Wheeler; against, McCarthy, Ross, McGonagle.

NAVY TELLS WHY 'STARBOARD' AND 'PORT' ARE TO GO

WASHINGTON—In a statement explaining the order of Secretary Daniels of the navy department abolishing the designations "starboard" and "port" and replacing them with "right" and "left," the naval general board says:

"It is thought if a search is made for terms that will indicate exactly what is to be done and that are familiar from childhood to all that may become steersmen, more appropriate terms than 'right' and 'left' cannot be selected.

"Ships' right" and "column left" and similar terms are constantly employed. 'Wheel right' or 'wheel left,' or simply the order 'right' or 'left' is a direction to the man at the wheel which can be instantly and accurately executed. These orders also accord with the motion of the arm and hand when used in conning ships."

NEW TROLLEY LINE WORK IS RUSHED

WESTFIELD, Mass.—Four hundred men employed by the Western Massachusetts Contracting Company are at work at different sections on the new trolley line between Huntington and East Lee. Four steam shovels are clearing the way for the track. One cut in North Blandford is 50 feet deep. The contractors are still dumping rock and dirt into the swamp and mud pond near the Blandford and Becket line.

The roadbed is finished part way between Huntington and East Lee and the water has caused damage to the graded work. The company will pay particular attention to drains and culverts along the line. The contractors do not care to set a definite time for the opening of the new line, but it is thought the cars will not be running before next fall.

FIRE'S ADVANCE CHECKED
Men, women and children in line prevented fire which consumed the plant of the Baltimore Paper Company near Medway and Norfolk from spreading to their homes. The loss was about \$25,000.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY COMMENDS HOME LIBRARIES

Reports Six New Stations Established, Making Total of 50 Book-Circulating Centers for Help of Young Folk in City and Suburban Neighborhoods

Immense opportunities for extensive and constructive social work of the kind are presented by the establishment of home libraries in many sections about Greater Boston by the Boston Children's Aid Society, according to the forty-eighth annual report issued by the society. These libraries, numbering about 50, distribute books to 583 children, the circulation amounting to 4903 books in a year. Most of them are day libraries but a few are open daily in the evening.

Sometimes the library is exclusively for girls or boys, but more often for both. Libraries of this type are located in the North End, West End, South End, Roxbury, East Cambridge, East Waterbury, Jamaica Plain, Dorchester, South Boston, Charlestown, Cambridgeport and South Framingham.

During the year six new libraries have been established, the idea of the society being to exert a good moral influence on children through the circulation of books. As these libraries reach children who range from 5 to 10 years of age and who are excluded from all public libraries, there is great opportunity to stamp good impressions on their minds, and this continued year after year is expected to raise the moral standard, create greater individual intelligence and more satisfactory neighborhood conditions in the community where the home libraries are founded.

The books are carefully chosen with special sets for summer reading and for the advanced groups of readers. It is a noticeable fact that the taste of children in their reading changes from year to year. When the home library is first established in a locality, books profusely illustrated, with large type are sought, and often two books are requested which will be returned the next day, the child having hurriedly scanned them or returned them with merely a glance at the contents. But stability and seriousness in reading are encouraged in every way, and the young people are asked to read from cover to cover each book taken out.

Some interesting incident in the story is mentioned, which shall stimulate the child's curiosity. Comments made by the borrower when the book is returned

SETTLEMENT GOOD THEME DISCUSSED

Advantages which come to the community from settlements were described at the first inter-settlement dinner held last night at the Twentieth Century Club, under the auspices of the festival committee of the Boston Social Union. It was said that settlements tend to break down class distinction, and that much could be gained by carrying the settlement idea into factories and shops.

James B. Connolly and representatives from a number of settlements told briefly of some phase of the work. Meyer Bloomfield presided, and music was furnished by the Boston University quartet. There was an attendance of 200.

Charlestown Meeting to Close Series

UNIVERSITY HOUSED IN PUEBLOS

New Mexico Institution Chooses Type of Buildings Used There Centuries Ago and Finds It Particularly Well Adapted

NEW HALL BEING BUILT

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—His first full view of the buildings on the campus of the University of New Mexico startles the stranger. Nowhere else in the world can their like be found.

They are a magnified type of the ancient Indian pueblo, and architecturally are regarded by many as the most unique and striking to be found at any seat of learning. To increase historical fidelity, long ladders upreared themselves outside the buildings, simulating their use when in prehistoric days the owners of the pueblos thus scaled the walls and then drew up the ladders, thereby securing themselves against assault. Artists come frequently to sketch the buildings.

This pueblo plan of construction is due largely to a former president of the university, Dr. William G. Ticht, whose wish was to avoid the formality of design so often found in buildings used for educational purposes. The university stands on a high mesa overlooking the valley of the Rio Grande.

Friends of the university are proud of its distinction, and look forward to increased growth under the presidency of Dr. David R. Boyd, who organized and directed the affairs of the University of the state of Oklahoma for 16 years.

The board of regents has approved the pueblo plan in these words:

"Located in the oldest and most picturesque part of this country, it has fittingly adopted a unique feature in its architecture, that of the restoration of the ancient pueblo. This style of architecture has been in use for some years, and has proven its efficiency. In being economical in construction, it has the feature so essential in the growing Southwest—easy expansibility, and it has lost nothing of the convenience and comfort which is found in the building of ordinary construction, and the distinctive feature of its uniqueness has met with the approval of and has merited the hearty commendation of hundreds of college authorities from all parts of the world, who have visited the university campus.

"An excellent illustration of how this form of building is perfectly adapted to expand with the rapidly growing Southwest is seen in the men's and women's dormitories. These buildings accommodate the present student population. Should the population be increased 50 per cent next year, these buildings can be expanded to meet this, without causing the least awkwardness in the appearance of the enlarged structure and without the expenditure of a single dollar in demolishing any part of the old building.

"In comfort the present buildings are much different from the pueblos of centuries ago. In the interior there is nothing lacking in the way of thoroughly modern comforts and conveniences—steam heat, electric lights and hot and cold water in all the buildings. The central heating plant is the pioneer pueblo, following which came Hokona, the women's dormitory, and Kwataka, for the men. The president next erected his home to conform to the architecture of the college buildings.

"Since New Mexico's growing at a phenomenal rate and since its population is of cultured people who appreciate higher education, there is every indication that the University of New Mexico will, in a few years, have for its home a magnificent pueblo—the only thing of its kind in the world."

The Tri-Alpha fraternity have a pretty pueblo, Estufa, at one corner of the campus. The large administration building is now in pueblo style, and Rodey hall is nearly completed. The construction of a new pueblo library is to be started this fall and a pueblo chemical and mining building is hoped for in the near future.

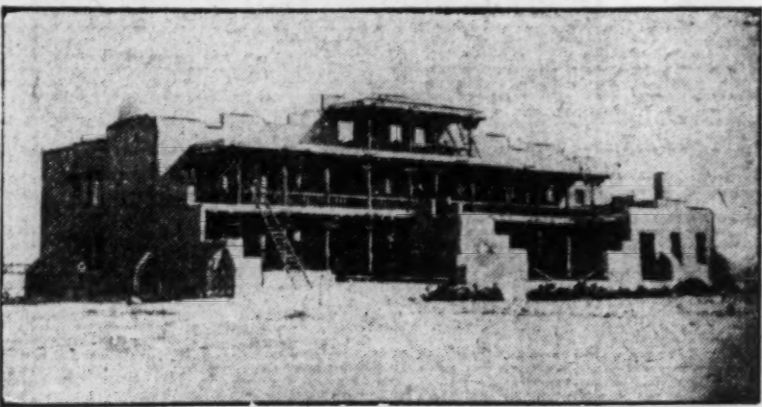
BALE-STRASBOURG CANAL PROJECT IS RECOMMENDED

(Special to the Monitor)

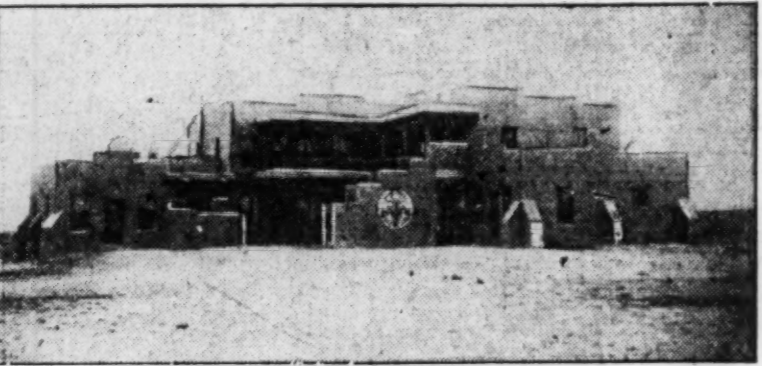
STRASBOURG, Alsace-Lorraine—The committee appointed by the second Chamber to consider the projects relating to the Huningue canal, which will establish water communications between Bale and Strasbourg, has recommended the adoption of the most thoroughgoing of the schemes placed before the Chamber by the government.

It is many years since the question of this canal was brought to the notice of the government, but for various reasons it had been found impossible to take any steps with regard to it. In the 1913 budget, however, as the result of many petitions, a sum of 200,000 marks was set aside as a contribution towards the initial expenses connected with the waterway. The importance of the Huningue canal was so apparent to the committee that, regardless of the cost of the project, they adopted the fourth of the government plans, considering that the expense of the scheme was fully justified by the benefits which it would confer on the commerce of the country.

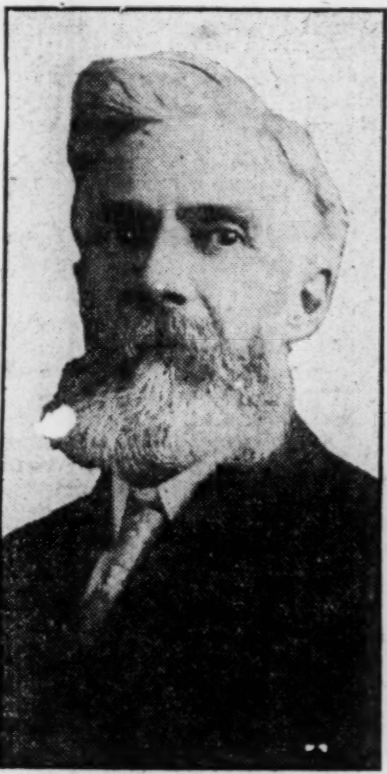
ONE OF THE EARLIER BUILDINGS



Hokona, girls' dormitory at the university



Kwataka, boys' dormitory at the University of New Mexico



THE REV. J. H. HEALD



DR. DAVID R. BOYD

GEN. DE WET GIVES FURTHER SUPPORT TO GEN. HERTZOG

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPETOWN, S. Africa—Nothing of interest has transpired of late in Capetown regarding the controversy which rages between General Hertzog and the prime minister. General De Wet continues to deliver speeches in different parts of the Transvaal in support of General Hertzog.

At a meeting in Middelburg recently he stated that the vigilance committee would meet on April 17, at Bloemfontein, and declared that the demand for a party congress would be the result. Before the close of the proceedings, which were orderly and quiet throughout, a resolution was passed, leaving existing disputes to be settled by General Botha and General Hertzog themselves.

It is said in Capetown that General Botha and his supporters condemn Gen-

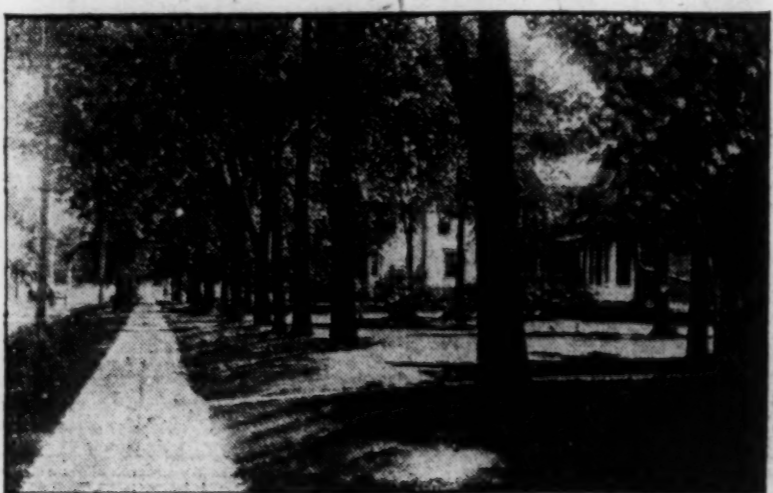
eral De Wet's attitude. They consider that party organization is being ignored by the proposal to convene a vigilance committee at Bloemfontein and express the hope that his campaign in favor of General Hertzog will not stir up feeling to such an extent as to have lasting bad effects upon the settlement of the country.

PRINCE OF WALES SEES ZEPPELINS

(Special to the Monitor)

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Germany—The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Professor Fiedler and Maj. W. Cadogan, recently paid a visit to the Zeppelin airship establishment. His royal highness was shown over the whole establishment by Count Zeppelin, and witnessed a short flight by the new Zeppelin airship Z4. The prince afterwards visited the hydro-aeroplane works at Manzell and saw several very successful hydro-aeroplane flights.

GRAND AVENUE, NEILLSVILLE, WIS.



NEILLSVILLE, Wis.—This progressive city is the county seat of Clark county, and is situated among the picturesque hills and bluffs at the junction of O'Neill creek and Black river, and surrounded by rich dairy and farming district. Dairying, great source of wealth to the Clark county farmers, \$2,000,000 being the figures for last year. Creameries and cheese factories all around and Neillsville is main shipping point for the whole district. Two excellent water powers on Black river likely to be developed soon will give ample water power for manufacturing purposes. Among industries are planing mill, saw mill and cheese box factory, factory for manufacturing of overalls, shirts, jackets, flouring mills and elevator. Potato warehouse, built last summer. Three banking houses and many commercial houses. Efficient school system, high school being one of finest in state. City library and reading room. Two English and one German newspapers of general circulation. Adequate telephone system. Neillsville has many miles of macadamized streets, electric light, city water and sewerage systems. Among its residents are many people prominent in state and national affairs.

Chief Demand of Citizens in Sullivan Square District Said to Be Removal of Elevated and Construction of Tunnel

ROSLINDALE HEARD

Boston's district "town meetings" are to end tonight with a postponed meeting at the Charlestown high school. Last night citizens of the Roslindale district were heard in the Charles Sumner school building, Roslindale.

The discussion tonight is expected to revolve about the need of removing the elevated structure in Charlestown and sending the trains to and from Sullivan square by means of a subway. Another matter to be discussed is the proposed expenditure of \$500,000 for widening Chelsea street.

Last night the hall of the Charles Sumner school was crowded for the most part with women, who are interested in the erection of a Roslindale municipal building. George M. Cherry, representing the Mt. Hope Citizens Association, said that the residents of this section have been trying for years to have Rowe street laid out and that Salem D. Charles, chairman of the street commission, refused to listen to him. He said that all the abutters, with possibly one exception, who lived in Brookline, were in favor of having the work done.

Mrs. Fred W. McArdle, secretary of the Roslindale Community Club, urged that a municipal building be placed in Roslindale, as that was the logical center of the ward. Senator Francis J. Horgan advocated the movement.

William M. McMorro, representing the Cleveland Club, urged a number of improvements, notably a new court house at Forest Hills. He proposed that trains be run at three-minute intervals on the Elevated from Northampton street to Eggleston square.

More adequate fire protection for Germantown was urged by Representative John J. Conway of West Roxbury, who also asked the city not to spend any more money on the bridge over the Charles river at West Roxbury.

That part of the \$300,000 appropriated for the municipal plant, now lying dormant, to be used for a building in Roslindale, was proposed by former Representative Francis M. Cummings.

Mayor Fitzgerald was presented with flowers by the women of the Roslindale club as an appreciation of his efforts to obtain a municipal building there. In thanking them he said "This is the best natured town meeting at which I have ever been."

INTERNATIONAL HISTORIANS TELL OF COMMON BOND

Savants at World Congress See Research Making for the Concord and Welding of Nations

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Speaking at the inaugural dinner of the third Quinquennial International Congress of Historical Studies, delegates to which are now assembled in London from all parts of the world, Prof. C. H. Firth, president of the Royal Historical Society, who presided, said that everything which contributed to a better understanding of the past life of the various races of the world, helped to bring the peoples together, and so to forward the cause of international concord.

He might be told, Professor Firth went on, that sometimes historians wrote to perpetuate the views of the past rather than to render the past intelligible; but the impartiality with which historians treated those "old unhappy far-off things" enabled them to appreciate the qualities of each other. Lord Belling-broke had written about two centuries ago that "To converse with historians was to keep good company. Many of them were excellent men in their lives, and those who were not such had taken good care to appear such in their writings."

Dr. Eduard Meyer, who replied, said that England's great historians of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries had made the past live, and, by their intimate connection with the political strife of far-off times, had helped men nowadays to understand and to determine the great problem, which still confronted them. The rivalry between the various nations of the world in historical research was one of the forces which led men forward to the attainment of the great object of life. It caused them to vie with one another in striving after those ideals whose attainment would gradually lead to the welding together of the nations. Out of that competition came that energy which was driving men forward, and that sense of union, which, in these matters, was spreading over all nations in struggling for one great object, namely, the improvement of human intellect, intelligence and philosophy.

The idea of an international congress originated some 15 years ago with various European scholars, and after preliminary conferences at Paris and The Hague, the first quinquennial congress assembled at Rome in 1903, being followed five years later by a similar conference at Berlin. The present congress in London is held under the auspices of the British Academy, and the general organizing committee includes representatives from the various government departments and the universities, and from almost every learned society in the world interested in historical research of any kind.

LARZ ANDERSON GOES TO CAPITAL FOR JAPAN REPORT

U. S. Ambassador to Oriental Court Makes Short Stop in Boston Before Departure

After a stay of less than two hours in the city Wednesday afternoon, Larz Anderson, United States ambassador to Japan, who returned with Mrs. Anderson from the far east via San Francisco, took his departure for Washington, where he is to make a report to the state department.

On arrival at the South station they were met by several friends and conveyed to the home of Mrs. Anderson's mother, at 123 Commonwealth avenue. Mrs. Anderson will remain until the Brookline residence is ready for them.

On the way from Japan Mr. and Mrs. Anderson stopped at Honolulu for a short time and then continued to San Francisco, where they arrived on March 31 and from which they departed on the following day.

With Mr. and Mrs. Anderson came Judge Alford W. Cooley and the latter's wife, who made the trip from Silver City, N. M., at the request of Mr. Anderson. The Andersons spent two days in Silver City sightseeing and then resumed their journey, going to the Yosemite valley, where the party spent two days, traveling about 30 miles into the valley and the grand canyon.

On their way they also spent a couple of days at Tornado Beach in Utah, and then resumed their direct journey to Boston, arriving on the train due from the West at 2:55 p. m. yesterday.

Mrs. Anderson expressed herself enthusiastically over the entire journey and also said that she had had a delightful

LAW SCHOOL FUND SCHEME BASED ON COST ESTIMATING

Plans for raising a special endowment fund of \$100,000 for Boston University law school, which, it is hoped, will reach an ultimate total of \$2,000,000, are being made by Homer Albers, dean of the school. When the details are completed he will submit his scheme to the trustees of the university.

Dean Albers in a statement issued to the alumni points out that the law school finances, studied from the viewpoint of modern bookkeeping, show the institution to have been run at an expense of \$157 for each graduate. He

says that the university authorities have kept their books without charging the law school or any other department with rental, interest on capital invested, and without overhead charges, such as salary of president, treasurer and assistants.

He figures that if the \$157 expense on each graduate were to a certain extent cashed in, the school would reap benefit due it. "We could use \$2,000,000," says Dean Albers; "we need \$250,000 and we absolutely must have more than \$100,000 as a special endowment."

NAVY YARD UNIONS PROTEST SYSTEM

Protests from the organized metal workers at the Charlestown navy yard against the new job card system, an extension of the so-called Taylor system, has resulted in the local unions asking international officers of the American Federation of Labor to come to Boston at once. The metal workers last night formerly requested James O'Connell of Washington, national president of the A. F. of L. metal trades department, to aid them.

It was asserted the establishment of the new system breaks up the men's time so that they frequently are laid off for part of a day, thereby losing their pay for that period. It is said that men have been laid off under the new system when there was plenty of work available.

The many uses of Gold Dust

If you were to use for each kind of washing, cleaning, scouring and scrubbing, one of the so-called special preparations which are made, you would have an imposing and expensive array of chemicals, washing compounds, cleaning pastes, etc.

There is one cleaner that has the virtues of all and the faults of none. Use Gold Dust and you have no need of borax, ammonia, kerosene or naphtha.

GOLD DUST is sold in 5c size and LARGE packages. The large package means greater economy.

"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"

AMUSEMENTS
Tremont Temple DAILY 2:30 and 8:15-25c-50c
PANAMA CANAL
And Actual Balkan War Scenes in Kinemacolor Pictures



FURNITURE FOR APARTMENTS

We have developed what we believe is a new style in furniture, with the apartment distinctly in mind. A style adapted to apartments not only in size, but in spirit. Its compact beauty and convenience make it the ideal furniture for small rooms.

There is a splendid example in the sideboard shown above. It has a silver drawer and long linen drawer—in fact, every important convenience of a large sideboard.

In dark, richly grained mahogany. Price \$60.

PAINE FURNITURE COMPANY

48 Canal Street

Between North Station and Haymarket Square

Tan Shoes
Always Comfortable

It is always worth while to buy footwear that is comfortable.

It is always safe to buy TAN SHOES.

Women will find our Tan Shoes, Pumps, Low Shoes and Boots (lace or button) especially attractive.

It is always satisfactory to purchase Thayer McNeil Footwear—Quality and style have made it the acknowledged standard.

OUR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT furnishes quick and accurate service to all unable to visit our store. The spring catalogue sent on request.

Thayer McNeil Company

47 Temple Place

15 West Street

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

MODEL CAN BE CHANGED EASILY SANDWICHES SOCIETY EATS

Belted costume for a girl

THE model that can be given widely different effects by slight changes is sure to be a practical one. This illustration shows such a frock, and, in whatever way it is developed, the dress is attractive and easy to make.

On the figure, it is made of a checked material and trimmed with plain. The blouse is finished with a fancy collar that extends to the waist line in front and the lower edge is finished with a peplum.

The skirt is a five-gored one. In the small front view, the same model is shown without the collar and peplum and the sleeves are finished at the elbows. The front edge of the skirt is cut away at the lower edge. All the edges of the blouse and the cutaway edge of the skirt are scalloped and buttonholed. The effect is exceedingly attractive and wholly different from the first dress described.

Gingham, chambray, linen, pique and all similar materials are excellent for the making of this dress. If washable materials are not desirable for the special need, serge or challis could be used with equal success.

For the medium size, the dress will require six yards of material 27, 4½ yards 36 or 3½ yards 44 inches wide, with 1 yard 27 inches wide for the trimming and belt and 2½ yards of banding to trim as shown on the figure.

The pattern of the dress (5317) is cut in sizes for girls from 10 to 14 years. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

A smart black kid glove has the gussets in each finger of the glove made of white kid and the stitching is done in white on the black, and black on the white. These gloves are fastened with tiny strappings of the kid at the uppermost button.—Newark News.



SILVER "SUSAN" CENTERPIECE

Dinner served without servant's presence

WOMEN everywhere acknowledge that the servant is going. The progressive thing to do is to help her to go," writes Mrs. Frank Ambler Pattison, lecturer on household economies, in the New York World.

"But, while abolishing the servant the hostess must devise other means of getting the following services performed: The work of a butler, the serving of guests throughout the meal, the serving of the conventional number of courses in the usual order, the preservation of the beauty of the table.

"To do all this I decided upon an adaptation of the English breakfast 'Susan,' built in silver on a much larger scale, which serves very effectively as a centerpiece and brings everything readily to hand.

"The next step was an adaptation of the original 'dumb-waiter' table so widely used 200 years ago but now so rare as to be almost a classic. It consists of a series of revolving disks, the one at the bottom quite large and the others diminishing in size toward the top.

"When entertaining a large number of guests a small serving table is placed at the host's right hand, from which the carving is done. The 'dumb-waiter' should stand a trifle back and at the left of the hostess.

"The dinner, carefully prepared by modern methods, is placed in the electric cooker and the clock set when the actual cooking shall automatically cease. After that period the dinner will remain hot for hours without damage.

"The day of this particular dinner party I arranged the tables before leaving the house. I arrived home at 7 o'clock, the time previously set for the arrival of my guests. The dinner was in the electric cooker. It had been ready and waiting for two hours.

"Flowers occupied the top of the silver revolving centerpiece on the table. Small dishes of flowers were placed between each service plate. The grapefruit, already on the table when the guests took their places, was served on small paper

plates over which were paper doilies. These were on each service plate. At the left of each plate were the small covered bouillon dishes on metal standards.

"On the lower disk of the 'dumb-waiter' table were two large, attractive china bowls, the one to be used as a receptacle for the grapefruit and the other for the silver to be noiselessly deposited in as it was removed from the table after each course. The bouillon dishes, re-covered, remained on the table without detracting from its appearance.

"As the vegetables were removed from the cooker they were placed on the second disk. The third already held the salad and small plates as well as the dessert. On the upper disk were the bonbons and beverage. The roast was of course placed on the small table at the right of the host.

"Dinner was served.

"Having finished the grapefruit a guest merely placed the small plate on the revolving centerpiece. The slightest touch was all that was necessary to bring it around before me. It was a simple matter to lift it back to the lower disk of the 'dumb-waiter' and by a deft movement slip the grapefruit into the large bowl, place the spoon in the other receptacle and the plates in a small pile between the two. A gentle touch to the disk and it noiselessly revolved, carrying all to the background.

"As the roast was carved the service plates were placed on the revolving centerpiece and carried to each guest. Later they were removed in the same manner. The vegetable dishes were easily set from the 'dumb-waiter' to the centerpiece and turned to each guest as desired. The salad and the dessert were served as was the meat course. There was no delay or interruption.

"In giving such a dinner a skilled domestic worker may easily arrive in the morning, as one would go to a business office, prepare the food, place it in the electric cooker and finish an eight-hour day at 5 o'clock in the afternoon."

KEEP CENTERPIECE IN A CASE

It will not get crushed if rolled

IT IS sometimes a difficult matter to keep centerpieces from becoming crushed after laundering, and therefore many women make a case in which to roll them, says the Philadelphia North American. Purchase a piece of cretonne one and a quarter yards long and at one end turn up a hem wide enough to cover a pole an inch in diameter and in length a trifle shorter than the width of the cretonne. When choosing the material select a dainty design showing alternate stripes of flowers and a delicate color.

Bind the three sides with half-inch washable ribbon, stitching it neatly either by hand or on the machine. Attach three pieces of ribbon to the end. These are used to tie the case when the centerpieces are rolled in place.

This is an especially useful article and should be added to the linen chest, and there will never be any need of pressing a centerpiece before it is fit to place on the dining table. It requires only a short time to make an attrac-

tive case of this variety, and you will never cease to sing its praises when it has saved you much inconvenience.

Now that you have supplied a case for the centerpieces, provide like articles for the doilies of your luncheon set. From cardboard cut two circular pieces an inch wider than the plate doilies and two others an inch wider than the diameter of the tumbler doilies. Cover these with cotton wadding and sprinkle with lavender.

Using cretonne to match the centerpiece case, cut circular pieces enough to cover the top and bottom of the disks. Allow a half inch for turning in all around, and neatly whipstitch the two together or baste roughly and bind with the half-inch ribbon. At three places attach pieces of ribbon with which to tie the cases shut when the doilies are placed between the two sections. A set of cases for a luncheon set would make a most acceptable gift to a prospective bride or to the systematic housewife who likes a place for everything.

Directions for toothsome confections

SINCE afternoon tea has developed from an occasional function to an every-day affair in an increasing number of homes, the sandwich has likewise risen in importance, until from a homely slab of bread and meat it has become a dainty and most toothsome confection.

It is well to bring the butter from the refrigerator as soon as the sandwich-making begins, and by the time the filling is ready it will probably be soft enough to use. If not, it should be thoroughly creamed with a large spoon, as for cake, says a Delineator writer.

It is a good plan to butter the bread on the loaf before cutting, using a broad-bladed knife for the purpose. Then spread the filling on one side only, pit together, trim the crusts and wrap in a damp napkin until ready to serve.

Here are some delicious fillings for sandwiches:

Ripe Olive Sandwiches—Stone half a cupful of ripe olives. Add one sweet green pepper, remove the seeds and cut up in small slices. Chop together until very fine; combine with cream cheese which has been mixed to a paste with French dressing, and spread.

Fig Sandwiches—Chop fine one cupful of figs. Cook to a paste with one half cupful of hot water. Add one teaspoonful of lemon juice and set away until cold. Spread on the prepared bread and dust with finely chopped nuts.

Peanut Butter Sandwiches—Prepare peanuts and roll with a rolling pin, not too fine. Mix with an equal quantity of butter and roll again thoroughly, adding a dash of paprika, salt and a little

lemon juice. Mix with cream cheese, season again, and spread.

Sweet Nut Sandwiches—Chop together one half cupful of seeded raisins and one cupful of English walnuts. Add one quarter of a cupful of grated cocoanut and one tablespoonful of grated chocolate. Mix well together, moistening with sweet cream.

Date Sandwiches—Stone dates and chop fine. To one cupful of pulp add one tablespoonful of orange juice. Mix well and sprinkle with a little powdered cinnamon. These are best with bread made of entire-wheat flour.

Marshmallow Sandwiches—Take thin round crackers and spread with cream cheese. Place a marshmallow on top, and dot with a bit of butter. Put in a hot oven just long enough for the marshmallows to pulp up, and serve at once. The oven must be piping hot or the marshmallows will flatten down and be tough.

Pimento Sandwiches—To one fourth of a pound of soft cream cheese add one teaspoonful of chopped chives, one salt-spoonful of mixed mustard and two tablespoonfuls of minced pimento. Add cream, and beat until soft and creamy. Spread between thin slices of buttered bread.

Salmagundi Sandwiches—Wash, skin and bone one Holland herring and chop very fine, add the chopped breast of a roasted fowl, two hard-boiled eggs, one third cupful of chopped ham, one minced anchovy and two teaspoonfuls of chives cut in very small pieces. Mix together and blend with French dressing and spread between buttered bread sliced very thin.

LOW COST LUNCHEON FOR FOUR

Menu carried out at expense of \$1.14

SOME people have given up the eating of meat, others butter; others again are vegetarians—all to curtail expense, says the Woman's Companion.

To the woman who is willing to forego any ostentation, erring only on the side of simplicity and economy, the following menu may prove helpful. A dollar and a quarter for four persons is the limit.

Of course it goes without saying that the utmost economy must be practised in the using of left-overs and the division of materials. For instance, in this menu the tops of celery are used in the soup, and the top milk is taken for the dessert. If this is taken from the milk the night before and allowed to stand in the serving pitcher so much the better for the cream economy.

Potato Bisque Celery
Salmon Salad Saratoga Chips
Bread-and-Butter Sandwiches
Apples Stuffed with Nuts Cream

4 potatoes..... .53 Butter, ¼ lb..... .10
1 onion..... .01 Lettuce..... .10
1 qt. milk..... .04 Apples..... .10
Celery..... .12 Sugar, spice..... .10
Bread..... .05 Dressing..... .10
Salmon..... .10 Chips..... .10
Nuts, ¼ lb..... .10
1 egg..... .02 Total..... \$1.14

To make the potato soup, cover four potatoes with boiling water, add the celery tops and a small onion; when the potatoes are soft mash all together in the water; heat two cupfuls of milk, adding one teaspoonful of butter, salt and white pepper; add the potato mixture to the milk and strain; serve in heated cups, and as it goes to the table dust the cups with grated cheese.

The salmon salad of this menu is not the ordinary article at all, but a delectable affair which may keep your guests guessing for a few moments. A high can of salmon is much less expensive and is quite as good as the flat can for salad, the difference being in the solid whole slice of the low can. The smaller pieces in the tall one must be thoroughly broken up and all bones removed. To this add one hard-boiled egg, chopped, and one eighth of a pound of English walnut meats broken into small pieces; blend together with boiled dressing which is not over-sweet and serve on lettuce leaves.

The celery should be a large root, well

washed. It should be cut through from top to root into a number of strips. Give the tops a few short cuts downward and lay in cold water for an hour before using. The tops will curl and the stalks stiffen, so that its appearance is much more attractive and plentiful than when served in the single, separate stalks.

Bread and butter made up into very thin sandwiches goes farther and is daintier to serve with the salad than when buttered at the table. Melt the butter, moisten the loaf and then cut the slice. Press the slices together and cut across, serving on a folded napkin. The sandwiches may be made early, wrapped in paraffin paper or a damp napkin and kept in the refrigerator till wanted.

For the dessert buy four large apples, rosy-checked, from the fruit stand. Take out the core and fill with sugar, chopped nuts, raisins and spice. Bake, cover with a very little water in the pan and serve warm with top milk.

LETTERING TO MARK LINENS

I USED to spend many pennies having monograms and initials stamped for embroidery, writes a contributor to Good Housekeeping. Now, when I wish to mark linen, I go to the public library and get a book on lettering. There are many old letters and unusual shapes that the embroidery stampers do not have to be found in these books. I traced them from the book on tissue paper, and at home marked through carbon paper on to the linen. There is a long, very thin letter that is especially pretty embroidered, and by overlapping the letters a little, and adding a few extra lines to join them together, I have made some fine monograms.

Pouch shape pockets, filled ever so little into the mounting and pointed at the lower end, are finished with a tassels. They are crocheted and come made of all kinds of fabrics.

No Tacks Required

This is the result of over 60 years of shade roller-making. A roller that requires no tacks for attaching the window-shade. The shade is there to stay.

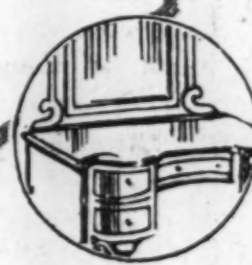
HARTSHORN

"Improved" Shade Roller

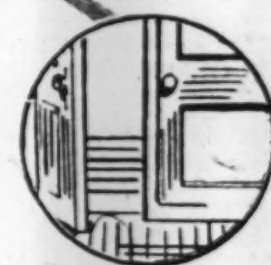
"The Improved" is quick and easy and saves wear and tear on your window-shade. Every spring in a Hartshorn roller is tested before it leaves the factory, and always works right.

Look for the Hartshorn Signature

WOOD OR TIN ROLLERS All Dealers.



All Around the House Use



A WAX-LIKE FINISH STANVAR APPLY WITH A RAG TRADE MARK

Wherever there's a floor, a flight of stairs, a table or any other wood surface there is need of STANVAR, the twentieth century wood finish.

STANVAR appeals to every careful housekeeper because of its unusual features. To secure a beautiful, wax-like finish, you merely rub STANVAR on a wood surface with a piece of cheesecloth. The immediate effect is a finish as beautiful as wax, but free from every objectionable feature of wax—for STANVAR is non-slippery, does not become marred, streaked or spotted and gives far longer service than wax.

STANVAR is on sale at the leading hardware, paint and household supply stores. Free literature will be sent you direct if you fill in and mail the attached coupon to

Standard Varnish Works

ELM PARK, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

Cut out and mail this coupon NOW.

STANDARD VARNISH WORKS (27)
Elm Park, Staten Island, N. Y.
Gentlemen:
Kindly send me free literature concerning STANVAR.
Name.....
Address.....



TRIED RECIPES

CUSTARD INDIAN PUDDING
PUT into the top of a double boiler two cups of milk and three level tablespoonfuls of corn meal. Steam one and one half hours, stirring occasionally. Then remove. Add one half cup of milk (cold), one tablespoonful of butter and one third cup of raisins. Mix two eggs with a scant one half cup of brown sugar, one fourth teaspoon of ginger, one third teaspoon of cinnamon and one third teaspoon salt. Add to the first mixture and pour all into a baking dish and bake slowly until firm like a custard and browned. Serve plain or with a hard sauce made with brown sugar, instead of white or powdered sugar.

SQUASH CUP CUSTARDS
Mix two and one half cups of stewed and strained squash with one pint of sweet milk. Add a teaspoonful each of cinnamon, ginger and salt, a tablespoonful each of molasses and melted butter and three fourths of a cup of sugar. Beat two eggs to a froth, stir in and then pour the mixture into cups. Place in a pan of hot water and bake until firm.

CELERY, PINEAPPLE, TUL SALAD
Use either canned or fresh pineapple. Cut into small cubes. Cut an equal quantity of tender celery into small pieces, sprinkle with lemon juice and stand in a cool place until chilled. Add one fourth of a cup of blanched and chopped almonds, or pistachio nuts, to a cup of mayonnaise dressing and use sufficient dressing to thoroughly mix with the celery and pineapple. Serve on lettuce leaves and garnish, if desired, with more chopped nuts.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

DOUGHNUTS WITH FRUIT
Prepare a sponge with one pint of milk, one half of a yeast cake dissolved in a little warm water, one scant teaspoonful of salt and sufficient flour to make a dough batter. Beat hard for five minutes, cover and set aside until light. Add three eggs well beaten and one half of a cupful of butter creamed with one cupful of sugar. Mix thoroughly, set aside until risen a second time, then sift in sufficient flour to make a soft dough. Knead for five minutes, cover and set aside again until doubled in bulk, then roll out on a well floured board. Cut into thin rounds. Have ready about two cupfuls of seeded raisins or any preferred fruit; put a teaspoonful on each round, wet the edge, cover with a second round and press the two together. Let stand for 20 minutes, then drop, a few at a time, into smoking hot fat; cook until golden brown. Drain on unglazed paper and roll in powdered sugar.—Richmond News Leader.

Finest Quality Whittemore's Shoe Polishes Largest Variety



"GILT EDGE," the only ladies' shoe dressing that positively contains OIL. Blacks and Polishes ladies' and children's boots and shoes, shines without rubbing. 25c. "French gloss," 10c.
"STAR" combination for cleaning and polishing all kinds of russet or tan shoes, 10c. "Dandy" size, 25c.
"QUICKWHITE" (in liquid form with sponge) quickly cleans and whitens dirty canvas shoes, 10c. and 25c.
"ALBO" cleans and whitens canvas and leather shoes. In round white cakes packed in zinc boxes, with sponge, 10c. In handsome, large aluminum boxes, with sponge, 25c.
WHITTEMORE BROS. & CO., 20-26 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass.
The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World
If your dealer does not keep the kind you want, send us the price in stamps for a full size package, charges paid.

TO PACK FLOWERS

Send flowers in a tin box such as crackers are packed in. These boxes come in various sizes. Line the box with paraffin paper, then with moist cotton. Place the flowers carefully in this, sprinkling lightly, and placing on each layer of the blossoms a thickness of moist cotton. Fasten the top on securely and wrap in stout brown paper. When you have addressed the parcel print on it in large clear letters, "Flowers! Perishable! Keep in a cool place."—Tacoma Tribune.

YEAST TEST

I sprinkle a little sugar into the lukewarm water in which I soak the compressed yeast to be used for bread, writes a contributor to Good Housekeeping. If the yeast is fresh enough to make good bread, the liquid will begin to foam on top in a very few minutes. Not only does this test the yeast, but the bread begins to rise more quickly and evenly. I never use a yeast cake which does not foam within 10 minutes.

TINY HEAD NOW

The tiny head is now on regle and anything that enlarges the head or makes the hair appear thick or the shape of the head thick is tabooed. Coiffeurs have only just realized that a small head is a mark of beauty and for the past six months all their efforts have gone toward making the head as girlish as possible.

TIGHT SHOES

Tight shoes may be stretched by filling them half full of oats, dampened with water. Plug the top of the shoes with paper, the dampness will soften the leather and swell the oats, stretching the shoes, says the St. Louis Republic. Let the oats remain until thoroughly dry.

DELICIOUS HOT

Try dipping stale bread in milk and then placing in a paper bag in a moderate oven, says Farm and Fireside. It is delicious eaten while hot. This is a particularly nice way to use the ends of Vienna loaves.

Senator Works in Plea for Clean Journalism

(Continued from page one)

by the newspapers if their efforts might be directed in the channels of clean journalism.

Senator Works said at the outset and repeated at the close of his remarks that he did not expect his bill would be enacted into law, because in the first place the cry would be raised that it was unconstitutional and transgressing the rights of freedom of speech and the press. He further said that not in this way could the desired end be attained, for clean and reliable journalism could be reached not by legislation and compulsion, but by education and the cooperation of newspaper publishers themselves. He merely embraced this opportunity, he said, of calling to the attention of the people of the nation, from his seat in the United States Senate, the gross evils of present day journalism and urging a nation-wide effort toward their correction.

News Defects

Two principal defects in news as it is usually presented were pointed out by Senator Works—first, untruthfulness, and second, unreliability. In the first class of news, which he urged should be prohibited from being published at all, were included the presentation of undue details of criminal and scandalous occurrences. A mere statement of the facts in such instances, he maintained, should be sufficient and would carry all the news value; but that it was the general rule that every side and angle of these occurrences would be portrayed in detail, with the worst side out, and the worse the occurrence the more vividly it was emphasized. Furthermore, great injustice is done, he said, to innocent persons in some way associated or related to the principals in an affair, by dragging into the recitals the names and actions of those people who had nothing to do with the occurrence on which the story centers. Privacy is ignored and confidences abused, all to add livid coloring to an item of inconsequential news.

In the case of accidents, Senator Works said, much discomfort and injustice is done the public, and especially to those who have special interest in persons affected, by exaggerated, misleading and frequently absolutely false and fabricated accounts published in the newspapers.

The instance of the Titanic disaster was referred to in this connection and a number of concrete examples cited.

Sensationalism in headlines was decried as having an unfortunate influence on the impressionable minds, an instance of 51 headings of a destructive tendency being cited as published in a single issue of one local paper, all leading impure and objectionable news items. The effect of this portrayal of the world's evil, with the magnifying of the imaginative news writer who is catering to the sensational, the senator said was far reaching—beyond conception. Its effect on the men who had to write that kind of copy he said was demoralizing, to begin with, not to mention the tremendous effect for evil on the readers. Respectable people, he said, do not want to see that kind of matter in print, while others ought not to have it, and that publishers should be prohibited from feeding such mental poison to the public just as they are forbidden to distribute other kinds of immoral literature now barred from the mails.

Demand for Reform

That the people do not want that kind of news, he says, is evidenced by repeated demands for its suppression. Numerous instances of such protest were given.

Unreliability of the press was another branch of the subject discussed. Newspapers were criticized for printing exaggerated reports of events, falsifying and fabricating stories in the absence of correct information and distorting the facts when available, for the purpose of making the news more sensational or "interesting" than the facts. In addition to the ignorant misrepresentation, he said, was the wilful and malicious distortion for serving personal ends.

The camera and cartoon drew their share of criticism from Senator Works as agencies capable of the greatest good, but abused and misused with dire results on the comfort and morals of readers and those portrayed. While photography in the newspaper field might be used to great advantage as an educator, he said, it is more often employed to emphasize the evil that men do that is written into the news columns. Cartoons that might be employed to amuse and elevate and point morals were too frequently drawn to attack and harm some person or institution.

The claim is made in support of this kind of journalism, he says, that the newspapers are giving the people what they want and that they must give this kind of news to make the papers pay. In answer to this the senator said that in the first place he did not think that was generally true, and even if it were true the newspapers had no more right to give the people that kind of news just because they wanted it than they had the right to publish other forms of literature that are branded morally and legally unfit to print. The press has a high responsibility, he said, which cannot be resigned for commercial purposes.

That there is a movement of protest against the evils of journalism Senator Works aimed to show by numerous examples. He read editorials to show that the best newspapers object to it. Articles written by many people on the subject were read and the fact cited that Indiana, Missouri and Kansas have state laws similar to the federal law he proposed, designed to meet this growing evil. Three remedies were offered. The first was in the press itself, in assuming a

higher standard, to fall below which would ostracize one of its number. The second remedy proposed was with the reader—a plea for readers to refuse to read papers that publish objectionable news. The third remedy, which he said could only be a start toward better things, was legislation such as his proposed law, prohibiting the publication of objectionable matter.

The constitutionality of the proposed law was explained, for he said the right to freedom of the press also carried with it the responsibility not to abuse that freedom to the displeasure and discomfort of others. The moving pictures are censored, he cited, and with just as much right could objectionable news be kept out of the public print.

Press associations that spread abroad through the land the sensational happenings in Congress and left untransmitted the happenings of real value and interest, were severely scored by the speaker. A special plea was made for immunity of the President from misrepresentation, ridicule and attacks by the press.

Senator Works concluded his speech by showing the good side of journalism and telling what a clean newspaper could do. On this point he said that a well-conducted newspaper, containing useful and educational news truthfully told, is a powerful instrument for the spread of information and the education of the public mind. Such newspapers are, he said, once the reliability of their news and the purity of their character are established, the most powerful influences for good in any community.

EIGHT SENATORS SEE PRESIDENT ABOUT PATRONAGE

Mr. Wilson Calls in Various Leaders Regardless of Party and Talks Over Nominations

WASHINGTON—Eight senators called on the President today to discuss patronage matters. They were Senators James and Bradley of Kentucky, Warren and Clark of Wyoming, Penrose and Oliver of Pennsylvania and Cummins and Kenyon of Iowa. All were sent for by the President, who has decided that the senators of each state shall be consulted before he makes appointments.

Whether members of his own or the opposition party, the President believes it only courteous that the senators have the opportunity to say whether they know of any good reason why a prospective appointee should not be selected.

Little was forthcoming regarding the visit, the senators referring all inquiries to the President, and the latter taking the position that the appointments when sent to the Senate would speak for themselves.

After the eight senators left the executive offices, Senator O'Gorman of New York put in an appearance. He said he was not going to discuss patronage "at this time," but had called to invite the President to become a member of the Columbia Golf Club of this city. The President, he said, would consider the invitation.

Senators Penrose and Oliver were asked specifically regarding the advisability of the appointment of William A. Roper to be appraiser of merchandise at the port of Philadelphia. It was said definitely that they were not consulted regarding the vacant collectorship at Philadelphia because the President had not decided who is to have the post. It is understood that neither Senators Cummins nor Kenyon objected to the nomination of Jerry Sullivan to the New York appraisership.

Dr. J. W. Coughlin, national committeeman from Massachusetts and E. O. Wood, national committeeman from Michigan, called on the President today and discussed patronage affecting their respective states. The President took their recommendations under consideration but made no definite promise.

New York organization representatives have demanded from Senator O'Gorman that he obtain for Tammany the collectorship of New York. Mr. O'Gorman has had it set forth plainly to him that this position is of far more importance than the \$10,000 salary which goes with it and the patronage that it bestows. The prestige of the organization is at stake, he has been informed, and if the post goes to an opponent of Tammany that fact "will probably cost the Democracy the majority of New York at the election next fall."

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, who is the man responsible for the operation of the office, picked Frank L. Polk for the post. Mr. Polk is said to be a protégé of former Mayor McClellan and, according to Mr. McAdoo, an anti-Tammany man. But the up-state Democrats who are opposing Tammany denied this.

Their representatives here, headed by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, have insisted to the President that Mr. Polk would favor Tammany if he got the office, and also that he has been the attorney for certain New York capitalists. They demand that former Mayor John K. Sague of Poughkeepsie, be given the position.

LYNN ALUMNI MEETS

LYNN, Mass.—Practically all of the class of 1912, English high school, attended a dinner and reunion in Odd Fellows hall Wednesday night.

CHURCHES HOLD CONFERENCES

WALPOLE, Mass.—The Mendon conference of Congregational churches was held in this town Wednesday.

SENATE UNITY ON TARIFF BILL NOW PREDICTED

Capital Politicians Feel Sure That Contests Over Features of Underwood Measure Will Not Result in Radical Changes

MR. WILSON A FACTOR

WASHINGTON—President indications are that the free wool proposition in the tariff bill will go through the Senate with no determined or "last ditch" fight against it. There are a number of Democratic senators who believe there should be a duty on wool, but they are not disposed, according to present plans, to make such a contest as will jeopardize the bill or later on injure the Democratic party.

The strongest anti-free wool Democrats in the Senate are Myers and Walsh of Montana, Shafroth and Thomas, of Colorado and Pomerene of Ohio. Mr. Myers inclines on principle to favor free raw materials all along the line, but he would be glad to see a duty retained on wool, because that commodity is one of the principal sources of wealth of his state; but he will do little beyond a general protest, and presumably will vote for the tariff bill on final passage, free wool and all.

Mr. Walsh is a new man in Washington, and hardly will get his bearings in time for a hard contest for a duty on wool, even were he otherwise disposed to make it, which is doubtful. Like Mr. Myers, he favors a duty on wool, for local reasons, but he is expected to support the bill on final passage. The same thing is true of both the Colorado senators, and of Senator Pomerene of Ohio.

If there is to be a hard contest for a wool duty, it will be organized by these five senators, and their indisposition to act leads to the very general assumption that free wool will stand the strain of Senate debate and amendment, unless the situation should develop in some way not now foreseen.

The hardest contest in the Senate will come on the free sugar item. How that contest will result nobody can predict at this time. The pressure of the White House will be in favor of the free product, and if the President should retain his hold on the party organization, it seems rather likely that he will win, and that the Senate, after a contest which will be very sharp and determined, will endorse the President's position.

The President's knowledge of what happened to the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill of 1894 is what is leading him to ask that the Underwood bill, as agreed to in the House caucus, be put through both houses, practically without amendment or with amendments which will not change its basic principles.

President Cleveland was fairly well satisfied with the bill of 1894 as it went through the House, after approval by the Democratic House caucus. The bill had been drawn by Chairman Wilson of the ways and means committee, an ardent free trader, and, while it did not go as far in the direction of lowering duties as both he and the President believed was wise, it undoubtedly went as far as was possible at that time.

The bill went through the House without amendment, and after a debate which lasted for a week or ten days. But in the Senate it fell into unfriendly hands. The protection Democrats, led by Gorman of Maryland, Hill of New York, and Smith of New Jersey, were in Senate control, and they maneuvered for a long time to find an opening for an amendment to the bill. Having amended the bill in one particular, it was easy to amend it in others, until ultimately its entire character had been altered, and it had become a straight-out protection measure.

In the conference committee contest, which lasted for weeks, there were concessions on both sides, as is usually the case in such instances, but the net effect of the conference agreements was to make a bill in which the duties were

REP. C. L. SNOW OF NEW HAMPSHIRE LOSES HIS SEAT

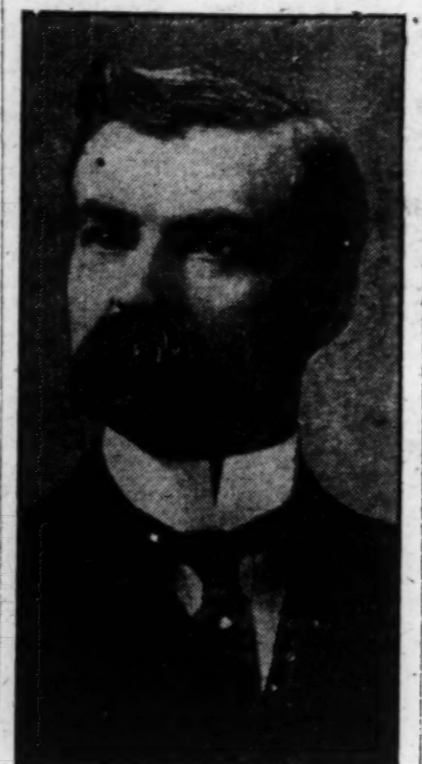
CONCORD, N. H.—By a vote of 177 to 119 the House voted Wednesday to expel Representative Clifford L. Snow of Manchester on the findings of the minority of the special investigating committee that he had been guilty of conduct discreditable to himself and highly disgraceful to the House.

It was alleged that Mr. Snow offered to sell votes to Gordon Woodbury, Democratic candidate for United States senator; to Franklin Worcester, Republican candidate for Governor, and to Elmer S. Tilton, Republican candidate for governor's council, in connection with the campaign of Henry F. Hollis as United States senator.

The finding of the majority of the committee, that no votes had been improperly influenced for United States senator, was unanimously adopted by the House.

Snow was elected to the Legislature from ward 3, Manchester, as a Republican. After taking his seat he enrolled with the Progressives, but for the past several months he has voted with the Democrats.

New Montana Senator Is Democrat Opponent of No Tariff on Wool



(Copyright by Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.)
THOMAS J. WALSH

considerably higher than the duties of the original House bill, although in numerous instances somewhat lower than the duties as fixed in the Senate.

President Cleveland charged that the party had been betrayed and his indignation rose to such heights that he permitted the bill to become a law without his signature, charging that its passage had been "an act of party perjury."

President Wilson, having the fate of the Wilson-Gorman bill in mind, is exceedingly anxious to have the Underwood bill go through the Senate substantially in the form in which it will leave the House. There undoubtedly will be need for certain minor amendments of phraseology and perhaps of some of the minor points of some of the schedules, but he wants this work to be cut as short as possible. Under no circumstances does he want the Senate to amend any of the important provisions of the bill, for if there should be amendment of that kind in one particular it would be comparatively easy to secure it in others and in the end the bill might be overtaken by a fate similar to that which overtook the Wilson bill of 1894.

It is this attitude of the President's which will make it more difficult than otherwise would be the case to secure the amendments desired by the flour millers of the country, who insist that there should be a duty on flour if there is to be one on wheat. Other industries and interests, such as furs, are also pressing for amendments, but it is by no means certain that they will get them. Refusal to make the changes indicated, and numerous others of like import, will not be based on the justice of the demand, but rather on the practical politics of the situation. If the work of amending the bill should be started in the Senate, the President believes there will be no way of telling where it will end.

All these interests are to storm the Senate committee on finance the moment it receives the House bill, and through the senators from their respective states, they will keep the pressure up as long as possible. Just how much of this pressure the finance committee can withstand, and later on, how much of it the Senate as a whole can withstand, is one of the nice questions of the hour. The President, as is already known, has been at work for several weeks trying to secure such a line-up of Senate Democrats as will make this pressure of no avail, and he thinks he will be successful. Numerous well informed public men agree with him in this respect. But the case is not yet closed so far as the Senate is concerned, and the interests and industries which honestly believe that the House bill has treated them unjustly are to mass their forces for a Senate contest that will probably cause the bill to be held up there for a month or two, with the outcome rather uncertain, as things now look.

NO LEGISLATIVE POLICY ADOPTED

Another conference relative to pending legislation was held by the Republican legislators after yesterday's session but no agreement was reached as to any particular measure. The only matters discussed were the Washburn railroad bill and the Drury "straw-ballet" woman suffrage proposition. There were two sides on both of these matters and adjournment was taken when it was apparent that no definite or decisive action could be taken that would hold the conference as party men.

The date of the next conference has not yet been announced. The conference was private.

FAMILY PENSION BILL URGED

ALBANY, N. Y.—Three members of the Legislature have offered bills to pension families. But one has passed either House. This was proposed by Mr. Levy, majority leader. It would establish a commission to inquire into the subject, and carries an appropriation of \$5000 for expenses of the commission.

FREE RAW WOOL CLAUSE UPHELD BY CAUCUS VOTE

House Democrats Sustain President Wilson and Committee on Ways and Means With Only 42 in Opposition

SILK SCHEDULE NEXT

WASHINGTON—Rapid progress with the silk schedule was expected when the Democratic members of the House resumed work on the tariff measure today following the defeat Wednesday, by a vote of 190 to 42, of an amendment offered by Representative Dies of Texas to put raw wool on the dutiable list.

Representative Dies' amendment proposed a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem on raw wool. He and other champions of dutiable wool insisted that this was the judgment of the ways and means committee before President Wilson saw the bill and proposed a change.

Majority Leader Underwood, in concluding the discussion, warmly defended the committee and the President. He declared that the President had a right to make recommendations to Congress relating to the tariff, but that the bill as a whole met with the chief executive's approval when he first read it as it came from the committee.

"Out of 4000 and more items in the bill," said Mr. Underwood, "the President made only two recommendations, those affecting the sugar and wool schedules. It seems to me that we should accept those recommendations from the President of the United States."

Representatives Rainey of Illinois and Harrison of New York also spoke on behalf of the committee, defending its action and the attitude of the President.

The attack upon the committee and President Wilson began as soon as the insurgent Democrats began discussion of the schedule.

Representative Alexander of Missouri declared that the committee overstepped proper bounds in holding up President Wilson as a club over the heads of the members and that the President had exerted undue influence in having wool placed on the free list in the bill.

Representative Montague of Virginia, a new member, defended the President, declaring that it was his constitutional and inherent right to recommend what should go in a tariff bill and that, neither he nor the committee was subject to criticism for cooperation in framing the bill.

Representative Dies insisted that the government was made up of three distinct branches, with separate duties to perform. "It is not only the right of Congress," he said, "to originate revenue measures, but its exclusive right, and any attempt from another branch of the government to dictate or interfere with that right should not be permitted by this body."

The debate on this phase of the tariff contest was prolonged, the President and the committee being criticized and defended. Representative Curley of Massachusetts was one of the President's champions. Among the principal supporters of the Dies amendment for a 15 per cent duty were Representatives Ashbrook, Post and Bathrick of Ohio, Ferguson of New Mexico, Adair and Cline of Indiana and Stout of Montana.

The 42 Democrats who voted for the 15 per cent duty were: Adair, Barnhart and Cline of Indiana; Alexander of Missouri, Ashbrook, Bathrick, Claypool, Francis, Post, Sharp, Whitacre and White of Ohio; Broussard, Dupre, Elder, Estopinal, Lazaro and Morgan of Louisiana; Bell of Georgia; Brown of West Virginia; Burgess, Calloway, Dies, Hayden, Slayden and Stephens of Texas; Dersham of Pennsylvania; Boughton, Guder, Page and Small of North Carolina; Evans and Stout of Montana; Ferguson of New Mexico; Fowler of Illinois; Lobeck of Nebraska; Metz and Underhill of New York; Murray of Oklahoma; O'Shaunessy of Rhode Island; Burke of Wisconsin; Kettner of California.

Before reaching wool the caucus disposed of the cotton and flax schedules, voting down all amendments to lower or increase the duties proposed in the committee bill.

An amendment of Representative Goulden of New York to increase the glove tariff from 35 to 50 per cent was defeated. The ways and means committee was also sustained in its revision of the duty on cotton stockings. An amendment of Representative Wingo of Arkansas to place stockings on the free list was defeated, however. An amendment by Representative Fowler of Illinois to lower the stocking duty in the Underwood measure was also bowed over.

Several attempts to alter the proposed reductions of duty on collars and cuffs were defeated.

Representations concerning the tariff bill filed with the state department by foreign diplomats have not been taken up by the ways and means committee, but may be considered at a meeting of the committee tomorrow.

PROHIBITIONISTS START FUND

Pledges of \$2500 were made toward the \$1,000,000 fund being raised by the prohibition party at a banquet and reception under the auspices of the prohibition state committee at the Presbyterian church on Columbus avenue last evening. The reception was given to Daniel A. Poling of Ohio, the principal speaker at the banquet.

Meyer Jonasson & Co

Tremont and Boylston Streets



About Coats

For whatever occasion a Coat or Wrap is required—and such occasions are manifold throughout New England—you will find the very one you need in your size, right here in our well regulated coat section.

We are constantly being informed that our assortment of Coats is larger than the combined stocks of the better grade Boston specialty houses.

Matelasse, wool and silk bengaline, wool and silk poplin, Bedford cord, broche, imported eponge, moire, faille, charmeuse and broadened silks are the new materials this season, as well as the ever-popular serges, mixtures, stripes and checks.

Your attention is particularly called to the fact that, while high quality is consistently maintained, the prices at which these beautiful garments are sold are unusually moderate, ranging from 16.75 to 110.00.

INVESTED CAPITAL IS NOW ISSUE IN ALIEN LAND CASE

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The probable effect of the proposed alien land law on European capital invested in the state is now the principal issue involved in discussion of the bills proposing to restrict the rights of foreigners in California, one of which was passed Wednesday by the Assembly.

Protest has arisen from representatives of English and continental syndicates and a stronger influence than that represented by the formal complaints of the Japanese government is being brought to bear in an effort to defeat the measures altogether or to amend them in such a way as to affect only the Japanese.

The Assembly bill permits corporations controlled by persons eligible to citizenship to own property, but the Senate bill, now awaiting a vote, makes no distinction in races. The Senate bill is in line with the sentiment heretofore existing against giving offense to Japan by discriminating in favor of the subjects of any nation.

The Senate bill classes all foreign syndicates and corporations as aliens, and it is admitted that if the wording of the act be retained it will be impossible to exempt Europeans.

The eligibility of Japanese to citizenship in the United States had never been carried to the supreme court. In two

federal circuit court decisions—the first in 1892 and the second eight years later—the rights of Japanese subjects to citizenship were denied on the grounds of race. The Japanese contend that they are not Mongols and should not be excluded from citizenship.

Both the Senate and the Assembly bills are awaiting action in the Senate, and will not be brought to a vote until the question of amending them is settled in conference.

WASHINGTON—President Wilson and Secretary Lane of the interior department have studied the two bills now pending before the California Legislature. No comment was forthcoming from the White House, but it is believed that the measure eventually passed will not differ from alien land laws already in effect in the District of Columbia and territories of the Union.

NEW YORK—Lindsay Russell, president of the Japan Society, has received a cablegram from Baron Shibusawa, chairman of the Tokyo advisory council of the Japan Society in Tokyo, saying that legislation in California affecting Japanese would be detrimental. Mr. Russell has replied that efforts are being made to maintain friendly relations.

Filene's

A SALE OF Newly Imported Handkerchiefs

THESE handkerchiefs were received last week (Thursday) from a linen manufacturer in Belfast, Ireland, whose handkerchiefs are world-renowned for fineness of texture and daintiness of surface.

They are a surplus at the end of his regular season.

At 9c—12½c pure linen cambric handkerchiefs (to be sold at \$1 a dozen).
At 10c—17c imported sheer linen handkerchiefs.
At 12½c—25c 35c pure linen cambric handkerchiefs.
At 17c—35c imported sheer linen handkerchiefs.
At 25c—39c 50c pure linen cambric handkerchiefs.
At 50c—Imported sheer linen handkerchiefs, hand-hemmed, worth \$1.00 each.

(STREET FLOOR)

Wm. Filene's Sons Company
Outfitters to Women, Men, Girls and Boys.

HUM OF THE FACTORIES SOUNDING PROSPERITY IN NEWBURYPORT, MASS.

New Order of Things Established in Place of Days When Ship-yards Constituted Leading Business — Thousands Employed

CITY GROWS STEADILY

NEWBURYPORT, Mass. — Quaint, picturesque, conservative, quietly lying along the bank of the Merrimac river, Newburyport dreams of former glories and historic fame, of the days when her gallant ships sailed the wide ocean and her illustrious sons and daughters gained world-wide honor and renown. Newburyport dreams at times, but anon she awakens! The old days are no more, a new order of things is established. Instead of the resounding note of hammer and anvil in the shipyards, the busy hum of the factory is heard. From the building of ships Newburyport has turned to the construction of factories, and her maritime prosperity of earlier times is paralleled in the industrial wealth of these latter days.

There are now many large manufacturing establishments operating here. Of these industries the shoe business is the greatest. Though shoe making was carried on as early as 1748, the first modern factory was built in 1867. The growth has been constant since then and the value of the shoe products is still steadily increasing. The shoe factories of Newburyport today furnish employment for approximately 3000 hands. The Towle Manufacturing Company makes artistic silverware, both flat and hollow. It is the second largest maker of sterling silver spoons in the world, and upwards of 400 employees are kept busy here.

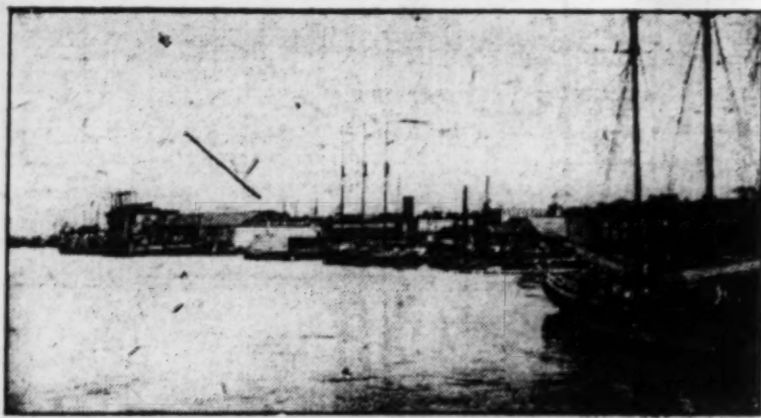
Cotton Goods Manufacture

One of Newburyport's leading industries is the manufacture of cotton goods. This industry was rather slow of growth, but at present two successful mills, the Peabody mill, owned by the American Textile Company, and the Warner mills of the Bay State Cotton Corporation, are in operation. Of the four horn comb manufacturers in the country, Newburyport has the distinction of possessing two, the G. W. Richardson Company, and the W. H. Noyes and Brother Company, the management of the latter firm having descended from father to son for several generations. This may be said also of the Albert Russell and Sons Company, foundry and bronze goods, now under the management of the third generation from the original founder.

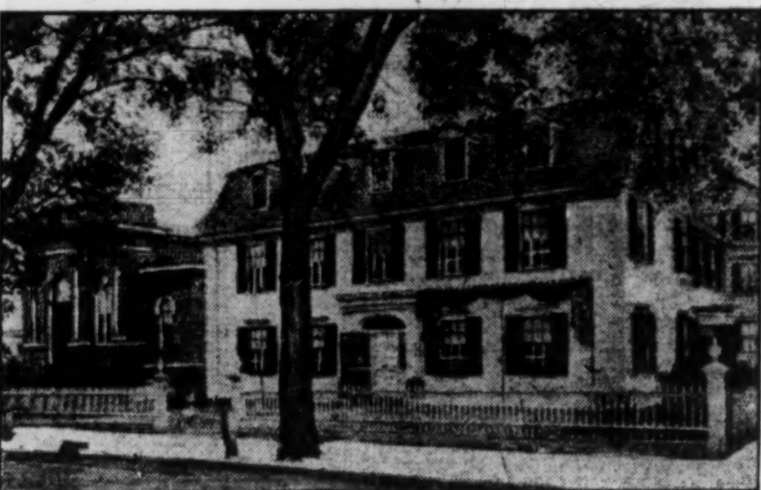
Other industries, include the Chase-Shawmut Company, manufacturers of electrical specialties; bakeries and bakery goods, bakers' ovens, paper and wooden boxes, power boats and fishing dories, brooms and spools. The clam and fishing business, a unique industry, amounts to over \$100,000 a year. Clams dug from the flats at the mouth of the river are shipped daily to the Boston market, while the fish are handled by two wholesale fish concerns.

Newburyport has splendid railroad facilities, being situated on two divisions of the Boston & Maine, the Eastern division main line, and the Western division branch line, 38 miles from Boston. Four lines of street cars converge at its center, making the surrounding country easy of access. On the water front the Philadelphia & Reading Company has a big coal pocket accommodating thousands of tons of coal brought from New Jersey in barges and distrib-

GLIMPSE AT CITY'S WATERFRONT



Harbor at Newburyport, Mass., showing wharves and shipping along Merrimac river shore



Dalton club, Newburyport's leading social organization of its kind, occupies old colonial mansion

uted to the inland cities and towns. If the project of the Merrimac River Improvement Association is put through the commercial interests of Newburyport, as well as of the other cities of the Merrimac valley, will be greatly advanced. The object of this association is to make the river navigable from the sea to Haverhill and eventually to Lawrence and Lowell. The Merrimac valley is rich in manufacturing establishments, 22 per cent of the Massachusetts factories, and mills, outside of Boston, being situated on this river and employing in the neighborhood of 100,000 men.

River Development's Promise

The freight and passenger service between the cities along the river is extremely inadequate, there being no direct rail connection, thus necessitating changing freight about over several lines when sent from one of these cities to another. The development of the river would enable freight to be carried by boat. At the present writing the river is navigable between Lawrence and Lowell, but coal barges are run between Newburyport and Haverhill on the high tide. This improvement plan has received the indorsement of several prominent organizations, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, and state and local trade boards.

Newburyport has good modern schools, and a fund of nearly a half million dollars to be used for the education of its young people along technical lines; a flour-

ishing woman's club, public library and free reading room, fine parks, a large Y. M. C. A. building erected in memory of George H. Corlies, the engine builder, who had a summer home here for many years; home for men, home for women, three national banks. Of the two savings banks, one is the oldest in the state. A cooperative bank, instituted some 25 years ago, has lent impetus to the building interests of the city, having assisted in the building of many houses as well as aiding other enterprises. Its capital has nearly reached the \$500,000 mark, and last year it declared a semi-annual 6 per cent dividend. A building association organized within a few years, has put up two large factories and is contemplating the erection of a third.

The Newburyport Business Men's Association, another recent organization, interested in everything that pertains to civic progress, is now actively engaged in the reclamation of a lot of waste land on the shore of the river with the intention of converting it into a riverside park.

Newburyport's leading social club, the Dalton Club, occupies the old colonial mansion built in 1746, the former residence of Tristram Dalton, first United States senator from Massachusetts, from whom the club takes its name. Wolfe Tavern, the pleasant old hostelry, named for General Wolfe of historic fame, is known by automobilists the country over. Newburyport is rapidly growing in favor as a summer resort. Its sea breezes and beautiful country drives, together with its many points of historical interest, make it an ideal place for a summer's sojourn.

THE NEW "OLYMPIC" WHITE STAR LINE'S



WHITE STAR

Boston—Azores—Mediterranean
CANOPIC...April 26, 3 P. M.; June 12
CRETIC...May 17, 9 A. M.; June 28
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
Adriatic...Apr. 24, noon (Cedric)...May 8
Celtic...May 1, noon (Baltic)...May 15
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
Majestic...Apr. 19, 12 noon (Olympic)...May 3
Oceanic...Apr. 26, noon (Majestic)...May 10

WHITE STAR LINE

LARGEST STEAMERS CARRYING ONLY
One Class Cabin (II)

BOSTON—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL
CYMRIC...APRIL 22
MAY 20
JUNE 17
ARABIC...MAY 7
JUNE 3
JULY 1

FITTED WITH
DOUBLE SIDES
AND ADDITIONAL
WATERTIGHT BULKHEADS
EXTENDING FROM THE
BOTTOM TO THE TOP
OF THE VESSEL
Will Sail from New York
MAY 3—MAY 24
and Regularly Thereafter
LEYLAND

AMERICAN

New York—London Direct
ONE CLASS CABIN (II) SERVICE, \$50
Canadian Apr. 19, 8:30 A. M. Devonian May 17
Win'da May 16, 1:30 P. M. Canadian May 31

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT

New York—London Direct
Min'polis, Aug. 19, 9 A. M. M'waska...May 3
M'lonka, Apr. 26, 10:30 A. M. Min'polis...May 17

RED STAR

N. Y.—London—Paris, via Dover—Antwerp
Zeland, Apr. 19, 10 A. M. Finland...Apr. 26
Yaceland, Apr. 22, 4 P. M. Leyland...May 3

S.S. "George Washington" April 19

SAILING FOR
LONDON — PARIS — BREMEN

POSSIBLY no other transatlantic steamship has such a grip on the hearts of the traveling public as the "George Washington." Largest of the fleet, with a net tonnage of 27,000, the "George Washington" is the embodiment of roominess, comfort and luxuriousness. She occupies the same position on the seas as does a favorite hotel on land. Year after year the same people travel on the "George Washington."

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

WITH its matchless fleet, maintains Tuesday and Thursday sailings to London, Paris and Bremen, from whence direct connections are made to all parts of Continental Europe. There are Saturday sailings to the Mediterranean, regular services to Egypt, India, China, Japan, the Philippines and Australia; a splendid line of Steamers to South America via Europe and one class (II) Cabin services for Baltimore-Bremen and Galveston-Bremen direct.

OELRICHS & CO., Gen. Agts., 83-85 State Street, Boston



A Four-Day Tour In Glacier National Park

For \$22.00

By Automobile, 4-Horse Stage, Launch and Horseback
Break your journey to or from the Pacific Coast by a stop-over at Glacier National Park. It will be a new and wonderful experience. A few days in this scenic wonderland will provide material for a life-time of vivid, pleasant recollections—and at a comparatively trifling cost.
For instance, \$22 covers the total expense of a four-day tour to exquisite Lake St. Mary in the very heart of the scenic region of the Park, by automobile, launch and stage, including a visit to the unique and cozy chalets at Many Glacier and Going-to-the-Sun Camp—the paradise of the mountain trout fisherman. An almost unlimited number of other tours, covering one to twelve days or an entire season, may be arranged at a correspondingly low cost.

Low Fares Every Day

to Glacier National Park and Pacific Coast. The accommodations throughout the Park cannot be excelled. In addition to the famous chain of Swiss Chalet Camps, a magnificent new hotel has just been completed, offering every modern luxury and convenience. It is built of huge logs in perfect harmony with its natural setting. Every room is electrically lighted and heated, swimming pool and shower baths in basement. Numerous open fireplaces typify and crystallize the spirit of hospitality and generous welcome that is evident from the moment of your arrival.
An excellent opportunity is afforded to observe the tribal dances and customs of all the surviving Indians—one of the most interesting and picturesque of all the surviving tribes. Stop off at Glacier Park Station.

Write for Aeroplane Map and Special Booklets

W. A. SEWARD, General Agent
284 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

WHITE STAR DOMINION LINE

PORTLAND, ME. TO LIVERPOOL

BY THE SUPERB STEAMER
★Canada, April 19, 10 A. M.
★Carrying One Class Cabin (II) and Third Class Passengers
†Megantic, April 26, 10 A. M.
†Carrying First, Second and Third Class Passengers

WHITE STAR DOMINION LINE

84 State Street, Boston

BERMUDA

With the Lilies and Orangers in bloom, 6 to 12 ALL EXPENSES
DAY TOURS || LOW RATES
Leave Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays
THOS. COOK & SON
336 Washington St., Boston

LETTERS OF CREDIT TRAVELERS' CHECKS

Available Everywhere
Your own banker can supply them. Write up for booklets, "Letters and Checks in Foreign Lands."
KNAUTH, NACHOD & RUENE
Dept. B, 18 William Street, New York
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
Regular Sailings to
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG
607 Boylston Street, Boston

CUNARD

Liverpool — London — Paris
Calling at Queenstown
From Boston

FRANCONIA, May 13
LACONIA, May 27
FRANCONIA, June 10
LACONIA, June 24
FRANCONIA, July 8

From New York
*Mauretania, Apr. 23 P. M.
Carmania, May 3 10 A. M.
*Does not call at Queenstown.

New York — Mediterranean
SAXONIA, April 26
CARPATHIA, May 10

126 State Street. Tel. F. H. 4000

TO EUROPE via the St. Lawrence

Montreal to Boston (3 hrs. to London)
Lv. Mon. Lv. Night Due Bristol, a.m. of Land 10, Eng.
Royal Edward May 20th May 21st May 20th
Royal Edward June 17th June 18th June 23rd
Royal Edward July 1st July 2nd July 7th
Royal Edward July 15th July 17th July 21st
Royal Edward July 27th July 29th Aug. 2nd
Write for cabin charts, latest sailing dates and full particulars

Canadian Northern "Royals"

New passport, triple-turbine steamships Royal Edward and Royal George—a fast, restful picture—escape via the St. Lawrence, 3 1/2 days at sea. For particulars apply to any of our agents.
JACKSON WOODRUFF, Ltd., Gen. Agents, 220 St. James St., Montreal, Que.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE

PARIS—LONDON
ROTTERDAM
Twice-Weekly Sailings
10 A. M.
(Rotterdam) ...Apr. 22
(London) ...Apr. 23
(Paris) ...Apr. 24
(New Amsterdam) ...May 6
(Amsterdam) ...May 13
(VIA BOULOGNE) ...May 18
(HAMBURG) ...May 23
(LONDON) ...May 24
Office of State St. 10-12
Or any Local Agent

FREE TICKET PLAN DISCUSSED

Financial and Artistic Value of Complimentary Recitals Brought in Question

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The importance of the concert-giver is less urgent during the brief space of the Easter holidays, but to the musical critic Easter is a signal that the London season is once more closing in upon him. Of the giving of concerts there is no end, and there likewise seems to be no end to the folly of the concert-givers. Reckoning only the smaller halls, during the next three months, many thousands of pounds will be spent by artists from far and near in giving concerts. For what?

In the great majority of cases, if there is to be any audience at all, the concert agent will have to go out into the highways and drag in unwilling listeners by means of the free ticket. And this motley gathering, which attends chiefly because it is getting something for nothing, and which usually knows as much of music as it does of the integral calculus, is provided with a gratuitous entertainment by concert-givers at a cost of £45 to £50—surely a singularly stupid way of spending money.

There may or there may not follow a few perfunctory press criticisms which are of no value for any practical purpose. To take a parallel that is admitted to be purely hypothetical, what would be thought of the concert agent who after a long and expensive business training took palatial offices and then gave his knowledge and services free of charge to any indiscriminate crowd of individuals whose names happened to be found in a musical directory or a telephone book. Yet this very much resembles the procedure of the average concert-giver.

The present writer knows of one instance where an artist spent over £500

HOUSING PROBLEM CALLED ECONOMIC BY PHILIP CABOT

Former Chairman of Boston 1915 Wants Legislation of Wider Scope and Federal Restrictions

A plan of governmental action designed to do away with undesirable housing conditions was outlined Wednesday before the school for social workers by Philip Cabot, formerly chairman of the Boston 1915 committee on housing.

The speaker declared that the subject must be considered as an economic rather than a health problem and stated that the regulations of the past had failed to fulfill their purpose, and that there was greater congestion in some areas of the tenement district of Boston than in any other city. The program Mr. Cabot proposed as a remedy was as follows:
1—Legislation for an economic, rather than a purely political area, i.e., for metropolitan Boston, which is the area of housing competition, or for the whole state, rather than for the city of Boston alone.
2—Government control of land values by restrictions on special land areas limiting the size of buildings and use of the land, thus keeping down the value of the land and consequently keeping down rents.
3—Government purchase of land, to prevent speculation and inflated land values.
4—Municipal tenements in competition with private tenements, as established in large numbers in England and Germany.

CITY HALL BONDS CARRIED

CARROLL, Ia.—At the special election held recently to vote \$15,000 bonds for the erection of a city hall, the proposition carried by a large majority. Women voted and cast 197 votes.



Above, team C—Sidney Hughes, Patrick Keefe, Herbert Bartlett, John Mack, Joseph Ryan. Below, team E—James Devine, Harry Classen, Walter London, Elliot C. Anderson, Harry Torrey

STORE NEWS

The two pictures of the bowling league of the Jordan Marsh Company complete the series which have appeared in these columns. Teams C and E stand fifth and sixth in the contest which is drawing to a close. The league meets as usual this evening. So much interest has been manifested in the league throughout the season that an effort is being made to form a baseball league to meet on Saturday afternoons during the summer.

E. A. Shuman of A. Shuman & Co. returned yesterday from Atlantic City, where he has been spending a two weeks' vacation.

Miss Frances Webb, assistant buyer of veils for the William Filene's Sons Company, has been transferred to the misses' department as assistant to C. A. Biederman. Miss Elizabeth O'Rourke of the ruff section has been given the work

formerly done by Miss Webb in connection with her regular line.

M. B. Murphy, window dresser for the Magrane Houston Company, was surprised one evening this week by 10 of the floormen of the store who called at his home in Dorchester. Mrs. Murphy was telephoned early in the day to accept any packages which would arrive, for refreshments had been provided. It was arranged with J. E. Shay, superintendent, that Mr. Murphy should be kept busy for sometime after the closing hour, so as to allow the party to reach his home first and greet him upon his arrival.

Henry Siegel, president of the Siegel stores, has been a visitor in the city this week.

POLICEMEN RESCUE TWO

Patrolmen Sullivan and Igoo of the Joy street station rescued Lawrence Walters and his wife, Alice, last night from the three-story brick building at 141 Cambridge street, when fire started in a store on the first floor.

EIGHTH REGIMENT TO HOLD ELECTION

To fill the vacancy in the lieutenant-colony of the eighth regiment, 3d V. M., caused by the retirement of Gen. William A. Pew, Jr., and the consequent promotion of Col. E. Leroy Sweetser as brigadier-general, and Lieut.-Col. Frank A. Graves as colonel, an election will be held tonight at the south armory. Majors William H. Perry and Charles T. Hilliker of Lynn of the second and third battalions, respectively, are candidates for election. Brigadier-General Sweetser will preside.

After the choice of a lieutenant-colonel is made an election will be held for the office of major made vacant.

ELECTION OF JUDGES FAVORED

LINCOLN, Neb.—In the House of Representatives a resolution calling on the Nebraska delegation in Congress to support the pending amendment to the federal constitution providing for the election of federal judges every six years was adopted on Wednesday.

THE Hotel and Travel Dept. OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

is always at your service

and is fully equipped to supply any information desired about steamship lines, sailing dates, train connections, hotel accommodations, and will make reservations and purchase tickets to any point in the world desired. The Hotel and Travel Department is always ready to give the traveling public the full benefit of its complete facilities.

Address
HOTEL AND TRAVEL DEPARTMENT
Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.
Boston.

Boston City Councilors Vote \$1,375,000 in Loan Orders

Six Hundred Thousand for Sewers, \$175,000 for Fire Service, \$300,000 for Highways Among Largest Items

NEW ASSESSING PLAN

Loan orders calling for an aggregate expenditure of \$1,375,000 were passed by the city council at its meeting yesterday after a second and final reading. The list follows:

New highways	\$300,000
Sewerage work	\$200,000
High pressure fire service	\$175,000
East Boston library	\$50,000
Chelsea bridge (south)	\$75,000
Long island improvements	\$175,000
Total	\$1,375,000

In addition an order was passed transferring \$800,000 from the Parkman fund, \$50,000 for resoling Boston Common and establishing an irrigation system for the Public Garden, and \$10,000 for the zoo and aquarium.

The first result of a district "town meeting" on the action of the council came when the council refused to pass the order transferring the \$15,000 appropriation for a fire engine house on Parker hill to an appropriation for motor apparatus to be placed at the foot of the hill.

The order had been passed once and was up for its second reading. Fire Commissioner Charles H. Cole spoke in favor of the transfer, declaring that motor apparatus at the foot of the hill would give better fire protection.

It was voted to invite representatives of the Somers system of assessing, to come to the city and explain their method at two different points, using one regularly shaped block and another of the most irregular shape obtainable. The Somers system taxes property on the frontage at so much a linear foot.

Councilman Ernest E. Smith has been seeking to introduce the new method of assessing in this city for months.

A transfer of \$1000 from the reserve fund to pay the debts incurred by the Municipal Athletic Association so far this year, was made. This ends this association as a city institution.

The council appropriated \$1900 for providing suitable quarters for post 20, G. A. R., at the Roxbury courthouse, in view of the fact that the post must vacate the quarters at the old Vine street church, which is to be torn down.

Action was delayed upon the \$100,000 loan order for general playground improvements, because the report of the park and recreation commission showing just how the playgrounds are to be improved by the use of such an order had not been received by the council.

The order of Councilor Smith that the meetings of all committees of the council be made open to the public was then defeated by a vote of 6 to 2, Councilor Buckley voting with Smith on this order.

The proposed appropriation of \$10,000 for the purchase of the Helping Hand Jewish Home property in Roxbury for the purpose of enlarging Highland park was referred to a committee. An order providing for an additional appropriation of \$22,000 for the proposed ward 7 municipal building was treated the same way.

The offer of the metropolitan water board of \$150,000 for the city's old reservoir on Parker Hill was presented to the council with the mayor's approval and referred to a committee.

It was voted to appropriate \$1000 additional for the proposed Boston Common tablet.

The mayor's recommendation that \$16,000 be appropriated for a new bath house at Wood Island park, was also referred to a committee.

It was voted by the council to ask the L. road to install a line of cars upon Neptune avenue, East Boston, as soon as the street is completed, so that it might be easier for persons to reach Wood Island park.

JEWISH GERMAN CITIZENS BREAK WITH ZIONISTS

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—At the recent annual meeting of the central union of German citizens of Jewish faith, a resolution was passed, almost unanimously, dissociating the union from the Zionist movement, in as far as it was a Jewish nationalist movement which denied the sense of German nationality.

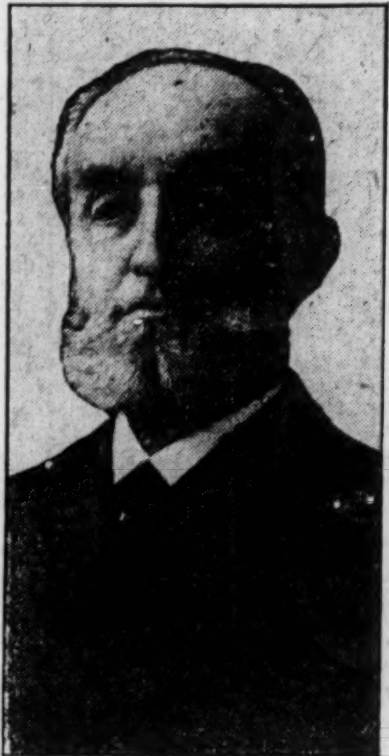
So far as the Zionist movement was aimed at finding homes for the Jews of eastern Europe, and at strengthening the pride of the Jewish race in their history and religion, it had the sympathy of the union. It was declared, however, that the Zionist movement, which was Chauvinist and intolerant, furnished the anti-Semites in Germany with ground for attack by establishing an antagonism between German and Jewish feeling. A rupture could no longer be postponed among the Jews who were divided into those who regarded themselves as Germans, and were glad to discharge their duties as Germans, and those who regarded themselves purely as Jews.

SMUGGLING REPORT PREPARED

John E. Wilkie, chief investigator of the treasury department, is said to have left for Washington, where he will make an exhaustive report to Secretary McAdoo today on his investigations into the smuggling case at this port. Jeremiah J. McCarthy, former surveyor of the port, is expected in Washington tomorrow.

LEADING BANKER AND MERCHANT

Lowell, Mass.



ARTHUR G. POLLARD

Arthur G. Pollard removed to Lowell at 11 years from the small New Hampshire town of which he was a native, and attended the city schools until he was 16, when he entered a counting room. In 1861 he entered the employ of Hiram Hosford, the leading dry goods merchant of Lowell, and in three years became a partner. In 1886 he purchased the entire business and in 1907 the firm was changed to a stock company under the name of the A. G. Pollard Company. The business now occupies five blocks facing on three principal streets. Besides being the head of the dry goods and department store, Mr. Pollard is either president or a member of the managing board of numerous banks, manufacturing, educational and charitable institutions. He has been a Republican in politics and is a member of the executive committee of the Home Market Club of Massachusetts. He is a thirty-third degree Mason and has held some of the highest offices of the Masonic order in this state. In 1903 he was elected general grand high priest of the General Grand Chapter of the United States.



(Photo by Marceau, Boston)
JAMES M. ABBOTT

James M. Abbott, whose father was James C. Abbott, was born in Lowell, educated in the Lowell public schools and graduated from Phillips Andover Academy in 1894 and Harvard College in 1898, and attended the Harvard Law school one year. In 1899 he entered the office of Albert S. Guild, investment banker. The following year he entered the Prescott National Bank of Lowell and from there went with the brokerage house of Arthur S. Leland, and three years later opened an office in Lowell in Central block, representing Boston and New York bankers. In July, 1908, he entered business for himself, handling bonds and stocks of public utility corporations, making a specialty of certain properties, and also handling mill stocks of Lowell and New Bedford. In 1910 he moved from Central block to Wyman's exchange, enlarging his offices. In the same year he became correspondent for a firm of Boston bankers. In 1912 he was elected a director in the Old Lowell National Bank, and he is the vice-president of a lace company. Mr. Abbott is a member of the Y.M.C.A., the Harvard and Vesper Country Clubs of Lowell, and of the following clubs of Boston: Puritan, Boston Harvard and University.

WRAPPING FOR THE MARKET HAS GONE TO AN EXTREME

The individually wrapped potato has arrived. What there is in the nature of the most familiar of tubers that requires the tissue shelter is a puzzle. Provided with a native jacket of such durability that its removal is a considerable industry, it seems to need the least of all the products of the garden and field the further envelopment. It resists the jars and knocks of the least kindly servant of transportation with ready spirit and no loss of its merit. It is the democrat of the garden population, content with the concealment of its growing and abiding place and a bit shrinking when summoned forth to meet the man with the hoe, eye to eye. From home to the abode of Ultimate Consumer it withstands all the perils of contact and preserves its usefulness unmarred and unlesened. To wrap it about with a filmy device of a highly civilized market is inconsistent, unwarranted, unkind, insulting.

In enclosing the potato, the scheme of wrapping would seem to have reached its extremity. But let us not be too certain. There is still the unwrapped bean, the exposed beet, the untasted turnip, and the possibility that some higher refinement will discover that the jostling of peas in the pod involves some sacrifice of their dignity and quality. When the ruddy apple was rescued from the rude mingling of the barrel and put in cover of paper that should carry information of its high origin, the public was brought by a sharp turn to regard it as an individual and not a bulk commodity, with a corresponding increase in the price. The payment for the wrapper was enormously out of proportion to the measure of the improvement, if there was indeed any betterment for which pay might be exacted. Among the growers the word was passed that an apple consuming public was waiting to pour out its money in this new form of package and that great profits awaited those among them who would apply the paper and pack the enclosed fruit in boxes. The extent of the response is already considerable and the unveiled apple may soon become a rarity in the market.

A suffering and paying public will sooner or later revolt from the burden of the wrapper. Through recent years there has been steady extension of the package

plan until nearly every commodity has come to be enclosed. The cost is often trifling but the price is disproportionately advanced and the burden upon the expense of living is great. When oatmeal, for example, first came into the American diet, an event of scarcely more than a generation ago, the grain was purchased by the grocer in barrels. It was then an unbroken kernel, requiring the over night soaking and the long cooking to bring it to the table in eatable form. Somebody turned the Scotch contribution to the table to a new profit earning by introducing its partial cooking, probably then and certainly later only the machine breaking of the grain into a flake. The package followed and the most common cereal of the breakfast table arose from the barrel under the counter to the highly decorated carton of the shelf. Last year the leading concern in selling oats for human consumption in packages made a profit of \$2,500,000 and paid dividends of 6 per cent on \$7,500,000 of preferred and 10 per cent on \$9,000,000 of common stock. One after another of the articles of most common use has been appropriated by the enterprising package maker and the public has yielded up its generous contribution. It will be said in the defense of the package industry that it affords a certain beneficial protection of the article, insures its preservation and cleanliness. The argument will have to be strongly fortified to make out a complete case for the amount of the package tax. The grocery has become an art gallery. It boasts gorgeous and varied adornment where it was formerly plain and wooden. There is a facility in handling that redounds to the profit of the dealer, whose boy's time is saved by the disuse of the scales and measures, and is not allowed to lessen the cost to the consumer. The package has its merits, but that it is overworked, and the public overworked with it, is beyond doubt.

The arrival of the individually wrapped potato may prove a benefit after all—it may be the turning point, the bringing of the patient and tolerant public to a realization that it has been put under too great a contribution to the maker of wrappers and the producer who uses the wrappers, conspirators against the common pocketbook.

NEW LINE IS PLANNED

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The St. Paul Southern Railway Company, with articles of incorporation filed at Wilmington, Del., is a suburban electric line and its promoters say cars will be run from St. Paul to Hastings before the end of the summer. The right-of-way has been granted that far. The plan is to run the line into southern Minnesota.

RED LETTER BOXES FOR CITY

DALLAS, Tex.—The government has decided to install ornamental mail boxes in Dallas. The new receptacles will arrive about May 1 and Postmaster George F. Rockhold hopes to have them installed on Elm, Main and Commerce streets in time for the shriners' convention. The new letter and package receptacles will be of unique design.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

PURPOSE

Feel the part you play's worth while;
Just you act as though
What you do fills every mile
With a kindlier glow;
Then pitch in and with a smile
Strive to make it so.

Taking forts appears to be the Balkan army's forte.

OBVIOUSLY

"Do you really think that Maude means it when she says she wishes her engagement to be kept secret?"
"I'm sure of it, for I know a dozen girls to whom she has said the same thing."

From the outdoor, athletic point of view, it looks as if, whatever else may happen this summer, the golfers will continue to do a driving business.

SHORT WEIGHT

O fishermen, you, in eloquent tales,
The size of your catches are vaunting.
If your captures were weighed in their own private scales
Don't you fear that they might be found wanting?

With Sept. 21 still very far in the distance, one can confidently say that the days will be somewhat longer than the nights somewhat longer.

UNGENEROUS

They often went a-walking and
Betimes she'd take his arm, you know,
But when he asked her for her hand
The heartless lady answered "No."

In making his selection of the right man to represent this country as ambassador to the court of St. James, President Wilson appears to have added a bright Page to the history he is making.

The "boom" is still on in several Turkish cities and towns, but the inhabitants thereof are not happy for the reason that the "boom" is of the cannon instead of the real estate variety.

BRITISH INDIA AIDS ANTI-OPIMUM MOVE BY CHINA

View Is That Generosity Shown Should Be Claim on Republic for Equity in Settlement

(Special to the Monitor)

DELHI, India.—In view of the wide discussion in the press concerning the opium trade between India and China, the recent statement by Sir Guy F. Wilson in the Indian legislative council, in regard to the matter, is of special interest and importance.

In his opening remarks Sir Guy pointed out that the trade with China in Indian opium was governed by the agreement of May 8, 1911, the object of which was to assist the suppression of opium smoking in China by cutting off gradually the India supply. The trade, it was contemplated, would cease in 1917, but provision was made for the earlier termination on proof of the extinction of the production in China of the indigenous drug.

The Manchou government gave convincing proofs, the finance member continued, of its sincerity and its ability to enforce anti-opium measures, and several of the Chinese provinces were, under the terms of the treaty, closed to Indian opium.

With the revolution there was, undoubtedly, a recrudescence of poppy cultivation, and an unwarranted interference with the trade in Indian opium. Presently, however, the central government asserted itself. Not only were presidential decrees issued enacting severe penalties against opium cultivation, but it was outlawed that opium smoking was to cease entirely by a given date. The campaign against the cultivation had thus extended to a campaign against consumption.

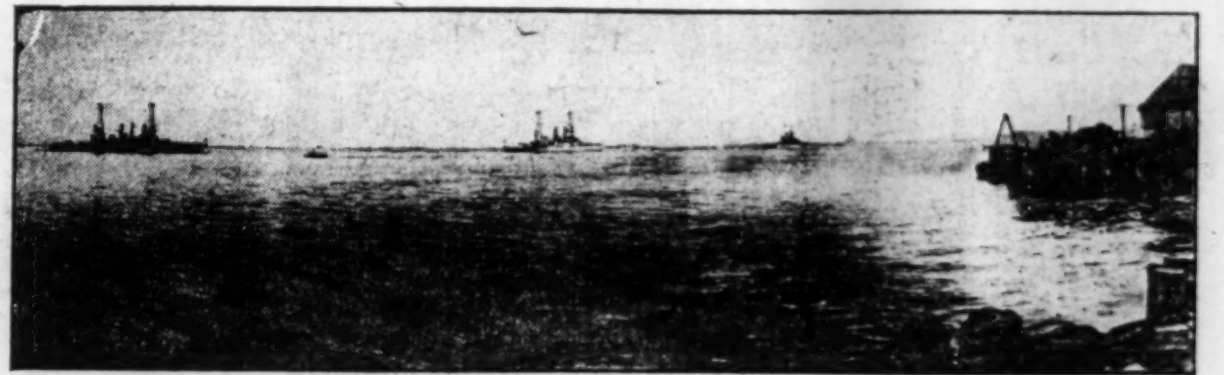
The policy of the government of India had throughout been correct and simple. They had in their agreement with China a program of sales from year to year, and they had adhered to it. They were sincerely anxious, however, to help China towards a great reform, and they had not insisted on the letter of the law.

The action of the republican government in China, however, created an entirely new situation; it stopped the outlet for Indian opium. As soon as the situation declared itself, Sir Guy, went to Bombay, met the opium merchants and made himself thoroughly acquainted with the whole situation. This situation was radically different from any with which they had as yet been called upon to deal and the government of India had taken prompt action.

With the sanction of the secretary of state they had done four things. They had suspended sales from the earliest date which existing conditions would allow. They had imposed an upset price, which practically resulted in an immediate suspension of sales. They had reduced the quantity of opium to be sold in 1913 for export to non-Chinese markets, with the desire to reduce smuggling into China, and lastly they had agreed to buy from the Malwa states the amount of opium by which their exports to China in 1913 might, in consequence of this decision, fall short of the number of chests which had been assigned to them in the official program.

The government of India, said Sir Guy,

CHARLESTON, S. C., IS PREPARING FOR CANAL'S GREATER TRAFFIC



(Photo by Clarke)

Part of United States Atlantic fleet in Charleston harbor Nov. 18-23 of last year

City Which Is Spending \$1,500,000 on Waterfront Improvements Considers Itself Practically as Near Big Waterway as Any Other Important American Port

CHARLESTON, S. C.—A typical example of southern-Atlantic sea-board initiative in getting ready for the Panama canal, is furnished by Charleston, which is now making such preparations as to place the city among the most progressive communities, with the purpose uppermost to profit from the canal. Business enthusiasts of South Carolina go so far as to say that what New York is to the northern half of the country's seaboard, Charleston is to the southern half. When a city of 65,000 spends offhand \$1,500,000 on its waterfront, the act marks it out for notice.

Charleston calls itself "the plumb line port" for Panama. The Charleston Chamber of Commerce authorizes the statement that, considering all other things in connection, its port is as near the canal as any other American port. Of course there is New Orleans, and also Galveston, each of which is farther south. But Charleston bases its claim on the fact that a plumb line drawn from that city to the isthmus gives it the right to say that it is as near as any equally busy port center. New Orleans and Galveston are located where vessels need to traverse the Gulf of Mexico as a first section of the course. In the case of Galveston it means the open Atlantic straight down to and through the Caribbean.

Charleston's cooperation with the rail-

roads entering the city is one of the encouraging and valuable features of municipal progress with the Panama canal as its goal ahead. Whatever may be said about railroads as generally opposed to the isthmian watercourse the fact remains that for their own good the roads will do their utmost to bring business to this southern port, say Charleston business men.

How Charleston expects to profit in the coming trade based on Panama canal facilities is seen from statements recently made through the chamber of commerce and other organizations. With the exception of Boston, Charleston is the port nearest to the ocean itself of any of the important cities on the Atlantic coast. As for inland distances, from Havana to Cincinnati the route is 300 miles less by way of Charleston than by way of Baltimore and 500 miles less than by way of New York.

Charleston claims to be nearer than any other deep-water port to such important trade centers as Louisville, Memphis, Birmingham, Augusta, Montgomery, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Charlotte, Macon and Columbia. Except Baltimore, no other port is nearer St. Louis, is a further statement made in describing the possibilities of advancement for this city.

The ocean is but seven miles from the city proper and the main docks. The

channel has a depth of 28 feet at low water and 33 feet at high water. This channel is established by the conjunction of two rivers: the Cooper on the east side of the city and the Ashley on the west, forming the Charleston peninsula.

The real harbor is the Cooper river, which has a depth of 30 to 40 feet for about ten miles above the channel proper, and which gives the city a waterfront of practically 20 miles on the Cooper river alone. The Ashley river is being dredged by the government to a uniform depth of 20 feet to a point eight miles above the junction of the two rivers. Most of the great fertilizer industries are located on this river.

The city's dream of a low-grade road across the Allegheny mountains is expected soon to be realized. The Cincinnati & Ohio railroad has expended \$50,000,000 on the line connecting the Chesapeake & Ohio at Elkhorn with the Atlantic Coast Line and the Southern at Spartanburg, S. C. This road has recently announced that it will build in Charleston the finest coal terminals in the world, with every modern appliance.

The facilities will furnish a storage of 350,000 tons of coal. The road owns some of the largest coal mines in West Virginia. The company has recently purchased a large piece of water front property on the Cooper river, on which to erect its proposed terminals. When the road itself is extended into Charleston it will give this city a direct communication with Chicago, Pittsburgh, and the large industrial centers located on the shores of the Great lakes.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

"Not the least attractive part of the first round of spring is its uncertainty," says the editorial in the World of Golf. It is with more trepidation than usual that we address the teed ball. The

horrid possibility of missing the globe seems very imminent. Much depends on the first shot. If that be satisfactorily accomplished the chances are that we shall play the remainder of the round with such confidence that we indulge in rapturous visions of being put on the scratch mark within a couple of months. The masher never fails to plump the ball nicely on the green, and putting seems to be the easiest thing in the world. The first round of spring ends in a never-to-be-forgotten blaze of glory. There is, however, a reverse side of the picture. Want of practice may lead to unsatisfactory results. But the man who begins the season badly may lay the flattering unction to himself that he is almost certain to improve, while he who started with a wonderful series of 4's and 5's will probably receive a surprise on the morrow. He will find that the confidence he has displayed is not a permanent acquisition. It is said that Braid in the very early days of his career went to bed one night a short driver and woke the next morning to find that he could hit the ball a prodigiously long way. Ordinarily golfers, however, need expect no such good fortune.

But whether we play well or poorly, the first round of spring stays with us. There is an indescribable joy about it which makes it different from all other rounds. The caddy, usually a lugubrious youth, is affected by the spirit of spring. There is a brightness in his eye, and a briskness in his step that we had not noticed before. He is changed from the mechanical lad who hands us the required club at the right moment into a sentient human being. He, too, probably

has hopes and aspirations which seem to be near realization because the sun is shining, the grass is green and all nature is bursting with new life. The man who is unaffected by these influences is dull indeed.

The new ball which we put down for our first round is symbolic of a fresh beginning. Its clean white hide glistens in the sun. It seems impossible that we shall maltreat this ball as we have maltreated the bruised and scarred veterans that lie neglected in the darkest recess of the locker. We know, of course, that this state of idealism is only transitory. The sun will shortly be obscured by heavy clouds, the caddy will again become apathetic, the new ball be soiled, and we ourselves shall get into bunkers, miss short putts, and have to meet all the difficulties known to golf. But we shall always have the undying memory of the first round of spring.

THEATER OPENED IN GREENFIELD

GREENFIELD, Mass.—With Werba and Luescher's "Rose Maid," on the play bill, the Lawler Bros. opened their new theater on Federal street Wednesday evening to the acclaim of a large audience.

The auditorium of the Lawler theater has a seating capacity of 1100. The stage is 72 feet wide and 38 feet deep. The color scheme of the decorations is brown on the walls, the woodwork being finished in old ivory, with the ceiling in a lighter tint.

DOUBLE TRACK WORK RUSHED

ABERDEEN, S. D.—Work has started on the double track on the Milwaukee road between Aberdeen and Minneapolis. A crew of 400 men is at work between Andover and Bristol.

SENATOR ROOT TALKS ON RECALL

PRINCETON, N. J.—Delivering the second of his two Stafford Little lectures at Princeton University, Senator Elihu Root was enthusiastically received by the students Wednesday night in Alexander hall.

Senator Root concluded his discussion on the topic, "The Essentials of the Constitution," taking up the questions of the recall of judges and the recall of judicial decisions.

DR. A. C. DIXON RECEIVES CALL
MINNEAPOLIS.—Dr. A. C. Dixon, at present pastor of the Spurgeon tabernacle, London, Eng., Wednesday was extended a call by the First Baptist church here. Dr. Dixon formerly was pastor of the Ruggles-street Baptist church, Boston.

BIGELOW, KENNARD & CO.

Are now showing a superb collection of

AMERICAN SILVER

For

SPRING WEDDINGS.

Dinner Services. Centre Pieces.

Pitchers, Bowls and Dishes.

Exclusive and Original Designs

WASHINGTON AND WEST STREETS

\$500,000 Asked for State at Panama Fair

Board of Managers for Massachusetts Makes Its Report to the Committee on Federal Relations of the Legislature

PROGRAM IS OUTLINED

Advantages of Advertising Industries in Connection With Opening of Canal Are Pointed Out and Statistics Given

Recommending an appropriation of \$500,000 for the Massachusetts exhibit at the Panama-Pacific fair the board of managers for the state submitted its report to the committee on federal relations of the Legislature today.

"In calculating this proposed appropriation," says the report, "the board has sought and received the advice of experts. Architects of the highest standing estimated the cost of the state building and the estimates for state boards, commissions, departments, bureaus and institutions are those of executive heads."

"The estimate of about \$200,000 for the state building the architects believe to be conservative. The elements that enter into the total of nearly \$115,000 for state exhibits have received careful consideration and each estimate is a modest one. A fitting but not an extravagant treatment has been the idea in every case."

"Your attention is called to provision for an information bureau. The members of this board do not look upon their positions as sinecures. They are unpaid. They deem it an honor and a duty to give the very best of their time, talents and energy to this opportunity for splendid service to the commonwealth."

"The board would issue books, pamphlets, folders and pictures. They would supply historical, traditional, municipal, statistical and all kinds of information in most attractive and persistent ways. They would have their information up to date. They would have it printed in many languages."

"This board will pay no part of private industrial, art, agricultural or other exhibits, but it believes it is its duty to encourage such exhibits in every proper way."

"We desire to prepare a handsome booklet describing and adequately illustrating the physical, industrial, commercial and agricultural advantages possessed by Massachusetts."

"The advertising value of this exposition will be inestimable. Every successful business man knows that it pays to advertise in successful publications. This exposition will be the greatest advertising possibility of the century. We should all remember that the exposition is already an assured success. If Massachusetts is not represented or is inadequately represented, she will suffer a loss in political prestige and commercial standing from which she will never recover."

"The only states that should be considered on the appropriation question are the three states which lead in value of products, namely, New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois."

"They are the states we are to vie with. New York has appropriated \$700,000 and an additional sum is to be asked for. Pennsylvania has appropriated \$450,000 for a state building and reception purposes, and an additional sum will be recommended. Illinois has appropriated \$300,000."

"The report points out the necessity of meeting the representatives of South American countries at the fair to secure new trade and make more friendly relations."

"The commercial utility of the Panama-Pacific international exposition has four elements of importance to Massachusetts' industries, viz:

"Trade expansion in the Pacific coast and Rocky mountain states. The population in these sections during the decade 1900-1910 increased by percentage: mountain states 57.3, coast states 73.5. With the opening of the canal an enormous increase of immigration must be expected. The attraction of soil, climate, space and opportunity are all present, but, heretofore, the cost of trans-continental transportation has been almost prohibitive to mass immigration."

"Trade expansion in Alaska, Hawaii and the Philippines, our Pacific territories and dependency."

"Trade expansion along the west coast of South America."

"Trade expansion in Australasia, the Indies, China and Japan."

SOCIETIES GIVE BROWNING PLAY

"Strafford," an historical play in five acts by Robert Browning, was presented Wednesday afternoon and evening in Jordan hall under the auspices of the Boston Browning Society and the American Drama Society. Large audiences applauded the performers. Instead of ordinary scenery, symbolical draperies of different colors were used.

MAN SAVES MANY IN HOTEL

MALONE, N. Y.—When fire started in the Hotel De Wilson here early today, Albert Robedeau ran along the halls arousing the guests. Heedless of himself, he was surrounded by flames and perished. David Schryer of Malone fled from the building but returned and rescued several guests. Four persons perished, one is missing and five were injured. The hotel was destroyed.

PETITIONS TO BE USED TO OPPOSE AUTO TRUCK TAX

Vehicle Club and Dealers Association Prepare for Systematic Campaign — Business Firms Send Committee to Mayor

WORK IS STATE WIDE

Conferences to make arrangements for having petitions placed in salerooms and shops of dealers against the proposed bill just presented to the Legislature relative to increasing the fees on motor trucks are being held today between Day Baker, president of the Electric Vehicle Club, and Chester I. Campbell, secretary of the Boston Commercial Vehicle Dealers Association. Petitions are also to be sent to different cities in the state, and when signed will be forwarded to the State House Monday.

This action comes as the result of a meeting in the Boston City Club yesterday afternoon when motor truck dealer and users gathered to take action on the proposed measure. The calling of the meeting followed the report of the committee on roads and bridges on a bill that calls for a fee of \$5 minimum charge up to one ton and \$5 for each additional ton or fraction thereof instead of the present \$5 flat for every commercial vehicle.

John B. Sullivan, Jr., counsel for the Boston Commercial Vehicle Dealers Association, read his report of the conference with the highway commission and the legislative committee.

Following this report it was voted to try to defeat the measure. Plans were made to have petitions sent to business houses using trucks; to the dealers and others, asking that they secure signatures from their employees protesting against the measure.

Petitions will also be sent to the Central Labor Union, and a committee was appointed to confer with some of the labor leaders on the matter. President Baker saying that such legislation, with the other heavy burdens of property taxes, insurance, maintenance, and the like, would cause big concerns to curtail their orders for machines, and this would be the means of throwing out of employment many skilled workmen.

It was also decided that letters be written to many senators protesting against the bill. A committee comprising President Baker, E. S. Mansfield, Edward Clancy and James T. Sullivan was appointed to confer with Mayor Fitzgerald.

This committee met the mayor at city hall and the situation was outlined to him. President Baker explained that many of the trucks never leave the city limits, so it would be unjust to tax them to repair highways over which they never traveled.

Mayor Fitzgerald said he never sought to put an unjust burden on business and that so long as a compromise agreement had been reached it should not be broken. He said that the \$5 for one ton and \$2.50 for each additional ton seemed reasonable, for he believed in any increase being made gradual and he promised to give this his support.

CAMPAIGN COST RESTRICTIONS FOR PRESIDENT URGED

WASHINGTON—Restriction of the expense of the presidential candidates to \$25,000 and of the expense of campaigns by vice-presidential candidates to \$10,000 is proposed in a bill offered by Representative Lafferty of Oregon in the House today.

His scheme, providing a direct primary method of nominating candidates for these two offices, varies from the Cummins' bill in this and other particulars.

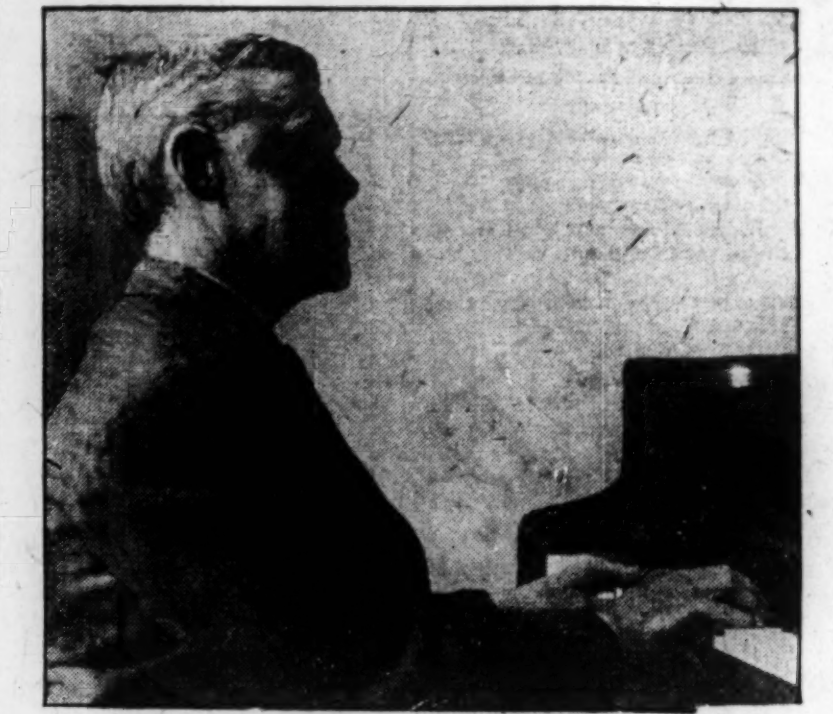
Candidates are to be allowed to pay \$1000 per page for as much as eight pages in the case of the presidential and four pages in the case of the vice-presidential candidates in an official pamphlet which the national election board shall have distributed. The pamphlet shall contain statements and arguments on behalf of the several nominees with portrait cuts if desired.

GOVERNMENT TO USE MOTION FILMS

WASHINGTON—Motion pictures are to illustrate exactly what the department of commerce is doing for the people of the United States. Secretary Redfield of the department of commerce, decided on Wednesday that such a method would be of value both to his department and to those interested in its work. He appointed a committee to confer with a motion picture concern.

Among the activities which may be shown are those of census takers and makers collecting and collating their data; bureaus of fisheries men at work at fishing grounds; means used by the bureau of standards for establishing correct systems of weights and measures, and the coast and geodetic surveyors taking soundings and measurements for use in preparation of official maps.

MR. FOOTE TO WELCOME GATHERING



Boston composer leader in education extension

ART NOTES

An exhibition of paintings by Wallace Bryant is on view this week and next at the Brooks-Reed gallery, 19 Arlington street.

A large interior is the feature. A simple, unaffected, slender girl in a soft, blue gown, is seated at a round, dark, old English table reading a magazine. A vase of red and white roses, with their strong notes of color, contrast in hue with the delicate flesh tints of the girl's face and arms. The pose is a little at an angle in a chair whose formal lines set off the nuances of curve in the sweeping lines of the figure and the draperies.

The head is spirited and has a look of being painted at a sitting. The chestnut hair, with its glints of gold, is coiled in a coronet braid.

The background gives the air of quiet distinction and good taste, with the gray-green wall hung with pictures of varying shapes which subtly echo the forms and colors used in the figure and its accessories on the table.

The blue of the gown is repeated in a tiny vase on the table and echoed in the dominant hues of a small Japanese print at the right. The tender curves of the girl's head are emphasized by the squarely framed low keyed old master just behind it. The paucity of brush breaks the flat stretch of brown with straight lines that throughout the design contrast so delightfully with the human flowing lines. Best of all is the contrast between the section of solid rectangular gray stone mantle and the supple figure of the subject. The whole is one of the notable interiors of the season.

A number of the landscapes shown were painted at Arlington Heights and are vivid reminders of the closeness of primeval nature to the very heart of the city. A number have distinct poetic charm, and the crisp, spontaneous, unlabored quality characteristic of this artist's work.

All, too, have a harmony of atmosphere and a mood of color, reminding one of mauve, in some of the little bits of rocky hillside, pasture, distant hill and clouded sky, with their endless variation of lavender and grey hues, with a patch of green here and there lending a heightening note. The skies are all luminous, and all have true feeling for distance. All are products of a man who can draw.

WILLIS L. MOORE, CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, DISMISSED

WASHINGTON—The weather bureau is running without a head today, Willis L. Moore, its chief since 1895 and an appointee of the Cleveland administration, having been summarily removed from office Wednesday by President Wilson.

Mr. Moore recently resigned from the office, his resignation to take effect July 31, but an investigation of his efforts to become secretary of agriculture in the present cabinet resulted Wednesday in withdrawal of acceptance of his resignation by President Wilson and his dismissal. Later he referred the subject to the department of justice for inquiry.

Secretary Houston of the agricultural department conferred with the President before the removal of Mr. Moore was announced. The secretary then issued the following statement:

"Immediately after the resignation of Professor Moore of the weather bureau was submitted to the President and accepted by him charges were filed with the secretary of agriculture by responsible men within the service. These charges were of such a grave nature that the secretary of agriculture called upon the department of justice for an investigation."

"The investigation is still under way, but the facts so far secured and laid before the President yesterday were sufficient to warrant him in deciding to withdraw his acceptance of Professor Moore's resignation and removed him summarily, which has been done today."

"The President has also directed the secretary of agriculture to suspend Mr. Charles T. Burns, an employee of the weather bureau, pending a further investigation of his case, and take such disciplinary measures as he may deem necessary with such other employees of the weather bureau as may be found to have been unduly active in using the public service for private and personal ends."

Clayton Would Be Honored

Asked if he would accept the position as chief of the weather bureau if it were offered him, Henry Helm Clayton of Canton, the meteorologist, formerly connected with the Blue Hill observatory, said today that he would consider himself highly honored, but remarked that as yet he was not aware that there is a vacancy in that position.

When asked as to the future of the weather bureau, Mr. Clayton dismissed the question with the remark, "The future of the weather bureau will depend on who succeeds Mr. Moore, if it is true he has ceased to be its head."

MUSIC SCHOOL SOCIAL WORKERS WILL CONVEENE

Settlement Leaders From Many Cities to Discuss Teaching Problems When National Federation Meets

FOLK SONG TO BE TOPIC

Representatives from nearly all the 17 music school settlements now existing in the United States will attend the third annual conference of the National Federation of Music School Societies, which opens at 10:30 tomorrow morning at the South End music school, 19 Pembroke street. Mrs. Howard Mansfield, president of the federation, will preside at the morning meeting.

After a short business session Arthur Foote, president of the South End music school, will make the address of welcome. The remaining speakers and subjects for the morning are: David Martin, "Attitude of the Negro to the Folksong of His Race;" Miss Anna MacIntyre "Outside Departments of Bronx House;" Johan Grolle, "The Two Functions of the Settlement Music School of Philadelphia;" Mrs. F. S. Coolidge, "The Boys' Club and the Music School;" Miss Helen Van Ingen, "Work of the Brooklyn Music School Settlement;" Miss Elizabeth Paine, "Relation of the Social Side to the Work in Connection with Music Schools;" Mrs. Seymour, "The Music Ideal of Music School Teaching." Reports from the Cleveland, Baltimore and East Side music schools will be read, and a general discussion will follow the addresses and papers.

Music will be furnished by children from the piano and violin departments of the South End music school.

The afternoon meeting will be held at the home of Miss Grace Edwards, 266 Beacon street. Arthur Foote will preside. The program will be opened by Miss Elizabeth Syffe, who will speak on "Aims and Qualities of Music School Settlements." The rest of the program follows: Mrs. Ann Gilbert Croft—"Beginning a Music School Without a Financial Backing;" Walter R. Spalding—"What Should be the Relation of University Students to Music School Settlements?;" Mrs. Fred Hill—"Problems of a Suburban School;" Miss Mary Wheelwright—"Ensemble Work." An address will then be given by the president, Mrs. Mansfield, and there will be two groups of songs by Mme. Marie Sundelius.

The evening meeting will be held at the Pembroke high school, and will be in the nature of a concert to which the South End Orchestra Club and the women's chorus of the South End music school will contribute several numbers, directed respectively by Arthur Shepherd and Clement Lenon.

The chairman of the local committee having the conference in charge is Mrs. Jasper Wilgig. The members of the national committee are: David M. Mannes of New York; Miss Annie E. Nourse of Boston; Mrs. Samuel Fels of Philadelphia; Johan Grolle of Philadelphia; Mrs. J. S. Coolidge of Pittsfield, Mass.; Miss Helen Van Ingen of Brooklyn; David Martin of New York; Daniel Bloomfield is vice-president, and Elwood Hedrick, secretary-treasurer.

STADIUM PLANS BEING REVISED BY MAYOR'S ORDER

Park and recreation department engineers today start work revising the plans of the proposed high school stadium at Franklin field, so as to admit of a baseball diamond. The new \$45,000 structure was to have been designed after the Harvard stadium, but will now be more like that at Yale.

It was discovered at a conference between Mayor Fitzgerald and the teacher and student managers representing the various high schools throughout the city yesterday afternoon, that the architects had not provided for the baseball diamond. The mayor therefore had the plans changed.

Earth excavated from the foundations of the proposed stadium may be used in resurfacing the field, and consequently there will be a great saving to the city, according to the engineers.

It is estimated that about \$45,000 will be necessary for building the stadium, but when it is considered, the mayor said, that more than \$30,000 will be spent this year in resurfacing the Common and that the resurfacing of Franklin field would necessitate an expenditure of a similar sum, Mayor Fitzgerald thinks that in the combined building of the stadium and the resurfacing of the field for \$45,000 the municipality will get the biggest bargain of the administration.

TECH SHOW TWICE TODAY

Two performances of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology show, "Money in Sight," will be given in the Boston opera house this afternoon and evening. The afternoon performance will be attended mostly by undergraduates, while that in the evening will be witnessed by the alumni. The proceeds will go to the support of athletics. About 400 persons attended the concert and assembly of the combined musical clubs in Copley hall last evening.

"THE UNICORN FROM THE STARS" PRESENTED BY IRISH PLAYERS

The Irish players presented "The Unicorn From the Stars," a tragic allegory, Wednesday evening at the Plymouth theater, together with "The Jackdaw." Both plays are by Lady Gregory and will be repeated this afternoon.

"The Unicorn From the Stars" was originally by William Butler Yeats. The present revision is by Lady Gregory and the poet says it is largely hers. The central figure is a boy, Martin, who is subject to visions. He has lavished most of his inheritance on the building of a grand coach which he believed himself commanded to build.

With the coach partly finished, most of the work having been done by Martin's practical uncle, Martin has another vision, this time incomplete. He seizes on a chance saying of a tramp tinker as the key, and believes that he has a mission to destroy all that exists that a new and perfect world may be formed.

He takes what is left of his inheritance and joins a band of wandering tinkers, after burning his half-built coach. The motley band then goes through the countryside burning barns and fine houses. Martin is brought down by a shot from some country squire who has no great respect for visions, and passes away on a hillside at night, surrounded by the ragged crew. They followed him for the coins he gave. Just before the end he sees in another vision the complete message, which was to destroy all within oneself that does not glorify god.

This charming allegory is of the type that can be best set forth in an epic poem. The attempt to put it upon the stage is typical of a common tendency nowadays of forcing into dramatic or musical form a message that can be better set forth in letters.

But even so, the construction was so loose, and neglectful of the ordinary fundamentals of dramatic technique that the play distinctly puzzled those who were sympathetic. Others it bored. It never compels. The first two acts have material for but one act. These could have been combined easily if Martin had been brought upon the stage at the beginning in the midst of his vision.

Instead he is talked about for 15 minutes. The idea back of the play is beautiful but that idea is scarcely dramatized.

Crudely simple settings fulfil the intent of the play in a moderate way, but the lighting effect of the bonfire at the close cast their shadows on the sky, so badly is the source of the glare placed. The players gave little impression that they knew what the play was about, though Mr. O'Donovan had something of the air of a visionary.

"The Jackdaw" was presented with the usual cast, and to the usual pleasure of the audience. This bill will be repeated this afternoon. This evening the company will return to the peasant comedies in which they shine, "The Workhouse Ward," "The Rising of the Moon," "Spreading the News" and one of Mr. Yeats' pieces of his early and intelligible period, when he was not confused by too much brooding over Maeterlinck, "Kathleen Ni Houlihan."

Miss Horniman's players begin a two weeks' engagement at the Plymouth Monday evening with "What the Public Wants," which will divide the week with "The Silver Box." "The School for Scandal" will be played at a special Wednesday matinee.

Miss Emily Stevens is to be seen at the Plymouth May 7 under the management of Harrison Gray Fiske, in "The Child," a drama of regeneration, by Miss Elizabeth M. Fadden, the Radcliffe student who wrote the "Product of the Mill" for Mr. Craig.

"Officer 666" at the Park and "Kismet" at the Hollis are in the last fortnight of their engagements.

"The Bird of Paradise," a drama of Hawaii, comes to the Majestic Monday.

REVIVAL OF "DIPLOMACY"

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—"Diplomacy" is perhaps the very best play of its kind that has ever been written. Brought up to date, in regard to topical allusions, it wears as well as ever. It is said that the English version is better than the original French, or rather versions, as the play has received a good deal of handling since the Kendals and the Bancrofts first presented it in England. Sardou's drama has always had the good fortune to be exceptionally played, and in the present instance the actors proved themselves more than equal to their task. To manufacture situations that shall work on the emotions of the audience is the object of the distinguished French dramatist, and in "Diplomacy" he is eminently successful.

This, to many writers of the stage, is the ultimate achievement of the drama, and success depends on how skilfully and successfully it is done. You almost see the quick fingers of some mechanic in this particular work, so cleverly is it fitted together, and so exactly is the result attained at the critical moment.

Then a play of this kind not only demands acting from experienced people, but it gives an ample and quick return. It is an actor's play. The lines, nothing much in themselves, have to be made the most of, the emotion of the moment held, and the top note reached; and when all these things have been done, so that the audience forgets itself in the enjoyment of some feeling or other, then the actors receive on the fall of the curtain the heart-felt applause and full appreciation that should invariably be the reward of strenuous work ably performed.

For acting of this kind is real hard work. Force is required and has to be

sustained, and scenes of suppressed excitement, such as the famous one of the three men, must be trying to the enduring powers of most actors. Still, its performance should give something of the same sort of satisfaction as is got from a football match. It is the sort of work that requires vigorous activity, meriting the popular approbation it gets at the finish.

The present production at Wyndham's theater has had the help of Sir Squire Bancroft, and its excellent performance will doubtless assure it its usual success. Gerald Du Maurier is as good as he can be in the part of Henry Bancroft, while Arthur Wontner as Count Orloff is equally good in his serious and impressive way. Owen Nares and Miss Gladys Cooper, to very young actors, play the difficult roles of Julian and Dora, receiving repeated calls at the end of their big act. They both do remarkably well, though neither are temperamentally quite suited to their respective parts.

Today we have not much belief in the out-and-out villains of past melodrama, so Miss Ella Jeffreys gives an almost, if not quite, sympathetic reading of the Countess Zicka. It is, moreover, a much more intelligent reading, Miss Jeffreys' performance being perhaps the most memorable in a cast of much distinction. Indeed, to choose one actor more than another is very much a matter of personal taste, when all do so well and every one is included in the whole.

THE PERSE PLAYERS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Rather more than a year ago an interesting experiment was made in Cambridge, when the Perse Players gave their first dramatic representation. The Players, who are members of the Perse school, do not simply act plays, they also write and produce them.

H. Caldwell Cook, the master of the players, says: "It is a fatal error to buy a ready-made play, have it learned by heart and acted without ceremony in hired costume." His object is rather to teach his pupils by action and creation, than by imitation and bookwork.

Three original plays were presented. The first piece was a dramatized version of the ballad, "The Wraggle-Taggle Gypsies." The second play, written by a boy aged 12, is a tragedy in blank verse. It is drawn from the northern mythology. The third play, which was also on a mythological subject, was in a much lighter vein. The acting in these three plays was very good throughout, and the staging was simplicity itself, the whole production being far more interesting and original than the usual entertainments given by schoolboys.

CHICAGO NOTES

"Everyman," a medieval morality, will be played at the Fine Arts theater beginning April 21 with Miss Edith Wynne Mathison in the title role, which she played throughout the country a few years ago.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt begins a brief engagement in vaudeville at the Majestic theater April 21, acting scenes from several of her successes.

Miss Blanche Ring is at the Illinois in "When Claudia Smiles," a musical comedy version of an old farce by Leo Ditrichstein.

HERE AND THERE

"The Mikado" will replace "The Beggar Student" at the Casino theater, New York, next Monday.

"The Dramatist," a magazine for playwrights published in Easton, Pa., technical analyses of "Fanny's First Play," "The Bridal Path," "The Honeymoon," "Joseph and His Brethren," "The Traveling Salesman," "The Great Divide," and other dramas. It also continues its series of plots of the "world's best plays," and reports a meeting of the American Playgoers in New York when a plot was discovered and a story evolved as a result of the collaboration of those present.

DEMOCRATS READY TO START CAPITAL PUBLICITY BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Democratic national committee, with the approval of President Wilson, is to establish a permanent publicity bureau in this city, similar to that which has been established already by the national committee of the Progressive party. Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, will be at the head of a subcommittee in charge of the bureau, and will have associated with him National Committeemen Fred B. Lynch of Minnesota, Cato Selts of Texas, Cummings of Connecticut and Clark Howell of Georgia.

The active head of the bureau will be Thomas J. Pence, who was in charge of the Wilson publicity bureau before the Baltimore convention and during the presidential campaign. The purpose of the bureau will be to inform the country on all matters of importance connected with legislation before Congress.

DEMOCRATS NAME CLUB ORGANIZER

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Fred O. Spaulding, chairman of the Democratic city committee of Lawrence has been appointed organizer for Essex county for the National Democratic League of Clubs, which is now conducting an educational campaign. The appointment is for one year.

Mr. Spaulding is a well-known local newspaper man and was editor of a Democratic paper here for a number of years.

News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

PUNTA ARENAS, CHILE, ONE OF GREAT WOOL SHIPPING POINTS OF WORLD

Southernmost City Flourishes
Notwithstanding Latitude and
Has Cosmopolitan Population
Estimated at 12,000

NATION COUNTS ON OIL

(Special to the Monitor)
PUNTA ARENAS, Chile—Chile's portion of Patagonia is to have its due share of Patagonian oil, which has lately given rise to such high hopes, a little way up the Atlantic coast, in the Argentine Republic.

The gushers of Comodoro Rivadavia, territory of Chubut, A. R., may some day be duplicated on Chilean territory, as it is announced that a complete boring outfit to drill to a depth of 3300 feet is due to arrive in this port, and according to the report submitted to the government by the German expert, Dr. Felsch, there is no doubt whatever as to the existence of petroleum in this vicinity. Further investigations are expected to determine the best locality for borings, and it is reported from Valparaiso that the number of people watching developments here for commercial and industrial purposes is rapidly growing.

It is noted here with gratification that the government is beginning to take a keener interest in the progress of this port and the territory of Magallanes generally. There is a good prospect of the agreement between Argentina and Chile on the subject of coastwise navigation being put into effect for the benefit of the interests of this territory and also that the government in Santiago will lift duties on articles of consumption and salt necessity. The government land question is likewise expected to find an early solution.

Travelers who revisit Punta Arenas after some years' interval usually express surprise at the growth of the town. Considering its start somewhat on the lines of Botany Bay in 1843, later to become a coaling station when the P. S. N. Company was organized, this "Sandy Point" of the south has done well up to date, thanks principally to the great sheep industry which has grown up in late years on both sides of the straits. Punta Arenas today is one of the big wool ports of the world, exporting something like 16,000,000 pounds per season.

Anglo-Saxon enterprise here as elsewhere in Patagonia has much to do with this great development, and its prosperity is naturally reflected in the improvements that have been introduced into this the most southern city of the world. It has now over 12,000 inhabitants, cosmopolitan, as may be imagined from the geographical situation of the port at the southern gate between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and is well lighted by electricity, has waterworks, two theaters, is well supplied with schools, and has quite a number of public buildings. The severity of the climate has not been allowed to keep it back on the road to prosperity, and some private residences especially testify to the substantial and permanent character of civilization in this latitude.

Notwithstanding the cosmopolitanism of this port and territory Chilean authority is well in evidence by the presence of a garrison exhibiting the well-known Chilean military efficiency, and lately also by the customs authorities. Punta Arenas having ceased to be a free port last year. As for the aborigines, they are still to be found on the other side of the straits, in the recesses of Tierra del Fuego, where remnants—a few hundred, perhaps—of the two tribes of Yagans and Onas represent the final ebbing of their race.

FINE RESIDENCES IMPLY PERMANENCE



Home in Punta Arenas indicating possibilities of comfort in Magellan straits

SOUTHERN LANDS HAVE A SUPERIOR BANANA PLANT

(Special to the Monitor)
PANAMA—Much interest is being aroused among banana planters of Central America by the recent announcement of the discovery of a banana plant which appears to resist the destructive influ-

ences which are encountered in certain parts of the banana region. Agriculturists in tropical America have been experimenting with this new variety for the past year, and their reports are extremely satisfactory, and those in the banana zone seem to think they have found a plant that is proof against the influences which have for years proved a great drawback to the industry in these countries. It is reported that large

humanity, upon us and—let us admit it as well now as later—we are in the presence of God.

The extraordinary impression made by this exordium is reflected in the local newspapers emphasizing the fact that not in 50 years has the Mexican people listened to such words, which is confirmed by old foreign residents here who do not recall seeing the name of God mentioned in any public document in decades. The press agrees with the unanimous verdict of the hearers that General Huerta's discourse was not a clever harangue or florid oratory, but expressed the simplicity and earnest patriotism of the soldier.

The President went on to say: "I am a Liberal, but even so I am deeply religious, and I call upon God to give us strength in the present situation. Circumstances have placed me at the helm, but I assure you that it will be the proudest moment of my life when I shall turn that responsibility over to the man elected by the Mexican people, and then take up the sword again as a good soldier for the honor of my country."

While these words, spoken with soldierly directness, manifestly stirred the audience to the depths, what followed was no less powerful in its appeal, the President saying: "We are all sons of the people, sons of a great people, and one that may yet be greater in the future. As the American statesman, Roosevelt, has said, this is not a Caucasian race. I am not a Caucasian, I am an Indian; but Roosevelt was right when he said that this nation has produced great men and would some day be one of the greatest nations in the world. My boys, I call on you to put aside all personal ambitions and grievances, to work for the pacification of the country, and amid the dangers besetting the ship of state I swear to you—this with an expressive gesture, striking his breast—"on my honor as a man and soldier that there is to be peace in this land even if bought at the cost of my life."

The ovation that was given President Huerta as he left was boundless. Deputies, senators, ministers, everybody burst into a roar of applause that, in the opinion of all, rang truer than anything heard in a very long time.

quantities of these plants are being set out in Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

This reported discovery has awakened fresh enthusiasm in regions where previously there was much discouragement and fresh activity in cultivation in these fields now seems assured. It is claimed that this newly-discovered plant possesses other advantages over the common variety. It is asserted that the fruit will mature earlier, producing nine months after being planted, is more prolific and that the fruit is also of a finer flavor than the older and more common variety.

AMERICAN EXPORTERS help manufacturers develop their export trade. Send for sample copy, 137 William-st., New York.

TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)
MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—The management of the state-owned electric power plants has decided upon the completion of the Sayago installation to extend its lines to Colon, La Paz and Las Piedras, terminal point, according to law, of the power supply of the Arroyo Seco plant.

The new municipal palace, according to the project submitted by Councilman Blengio Roca and approved by the corporation, is to be erected in the Plaza de Armas, between Santa Lucia, Egido, Soriano and San Jose streets, making use of the construction begun on the government palace, which is to be discontinued. The approach to the city hall will be by a public square. Negotiations are pending with the minister of the interior to obtain the support of the executive.

SANTIAGO, Chile—The minister of industry has ordered the department of public works to call for tenders for the construction of water works for the nitrate port of Iquique, northern Chile. Plans and estimates are under way for water supply to be given all the provincial capitals.

It is reported that work is to be begun in the near future on the new government palace, according to the plans approved by the government.

PUERTO MONTT, Chile—Borings for petroleum are to be continued in this vicinity by the government inspector of mines who is now on his way from Valparaiso and who is to meet a German expert who has been investigating the Caremapu section for oil deposits.

LA PAZ, Bolivia—The ministry of war and colonization has provided for free lands to be given to soldiers willing to settle on the banks of the Heath river in the northwest corner of the republic. The minister is also investigating a proposal submitted by a German society to settle German peasants in Bolivia.

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—It is announced from London that a powerful syndicate has been formed for the purchase of extensive land for the purpose

of starting fruit growing on a large scale for export. Bids are called for 10,000 tons of Portland cement for irrigation works projected by the government. The department of irrigation is investigating the project of a canal to serve the Chichinales section of the Rio Negro, southern Argentine.

being inaugurated by a German concern that is under contract with the state government to settle 4000 families, totaling 20,000 individuals, to be transported from the ports of Bremen, Hamburg, Amsterdam and Trieste by the steamship lines having contracts with the federal government. One hundred families are due to arrive in Rio soon.

The government is erecting a large immigrant hotel near this capital on the Central railway.

being inaugurated by a German concern that is under contract with the state government to settle 4000 families, totaling 20,000 individuals, to be transported from the ports of Bremen, Hamburg, Amsterdam and Trieste by the steamship lines having contracts with the federal government. One hundred families are due to arrive in Rio soon.

The government is erecting a large immigrant hotel near this capital on the Central railway.

being inaugurated by a German concern that is under contract with the state government to settle 4000 families, totaling 20,000 individuals, to be transported from the ports of Bremen, Hamburg, Amsterdam and Trieste by the steamship lines having contracts with the federal government. One hundred families are due to arrive in Rio soon.

The government is erecting a large immigrant hotel near this capital on the Central railway.

PROGRESS FOR MEXICO SEEN IN SR. REYES' WORDS

Suppression of Medieval Prison
Urged for President by Minister of Justice Thought to Promise Well for Society

ABUSES DENOUNCED

(Special to the Monitor)
VERACRUZ, Ver., Mex.—Minister of Justice, Dr. Rodolfo Reyes' circular to the cabinet members urging, at the instance of President Huerta, the suppression of the prison of San Juan de Ulua, on the historic island fort in this harbor, is received here with unanimous approval.

The proposal of the minister is not wholly unexpected for the reason that Gen. Felix Diaz was imprisoned there after his revolutionary attempt last October in this port and had every opportunity to learn from personal experience that the reputation for medievalism of the old Spanish presidio was not exaggerated.

As Dr. Rodolfo Reyes says in his circular, the prison is "not in accord with the degree of civilization of our country, its sanitary conditions are not and can never be satisfactory and it does not, from any point of view whatever, serve the principal purpose the state has in depriving a man of his liberty, his regeneration."

The consensus here is that the suppression of the prison which holds some political and federal prisoners, will actually, as the minister hopes, constitute by itself a guarantee for Mexican society. Dr. Reyes' notification desiring the cooperation of the press in denouncing and remedying all abuses now being notoriously committed in the administration of justice is also received with the greatest satisfaction as it is expected to do away with one of the greatest obstacles to the pacification and progress of the country.

There is nothing in Goodrich Advertising that isn't in Goodrich Tires



Goodrich Safety Treads

The tread that makes the brake effective

When your car starts to skid, and you know you are helpless, it is a mighty unpleasant feeling.

Also an unnecessary one. Put Goodrich Safety Tread Tires on your car. Then you can steer it where you want to go, and it will go there. And you can stop it where you want it to stop.

Whether the skid is caused by mud, water, slime, slush, snow, grease, the five fingers of the Goodrich Safety Tread—five thick, tough rubber fingers—stop it before it begins.

That's the only safe way to avoid a skid.

That's why Goodrich Safety Treads are best in the short stop.

These five thick, tough rubber fingers act just like your own five fingers would. They get a human handgrip on the roadway, and they push the mud and ooze away so that the path is safe for the wheel.

And they take hold of the road all the time.

They are there for constant service, not merely to come into play when there is a slip or a slide.

Goodrich Safety Tread Tires are unit-molded just as all Goodrich Tires are. The thick, tough rubber tread and the layers of fine fabric and pure rubber in the body are literally molded into a unit in the Goodrich single vulcanization. All the life and durability and safety are secured for you in them.

The B. F. Goodrich Co.
Boston Branch, 851 Boylston St.
Telephone Bank May 4629

Factories: AKRON, OHIO
Branches in principal cities; dealers everywhere.

Auto Tire Reduction By Goodrich Company

Increased Efficiency in Manufacture and Drop in Crude Rubber Responsible for Cut.

By JOHN C. WETMORE

An announcement of no small moment to the automobile fraternity is made today in the advertising columns of the Evening Mail. It is none other than that the B. F. Goodrich Company has made a reduction in the price of the Goodrich tires.

Officials of the Goodrich Company declare that it is reasonable to assume that the example set by this powerful member of the tire making industry will be followed by the other makers.

No explanation or reasons why are given in this announcement but with crude rubber selling at a somewhat lower figure than that prevailing for a year or more past, and the constant devising and application of new higher efficiency methods of tire manufacture, the reduced Goodrich tire prices are but a natural outcome and show the willingness of a great corporation to give the buying public the benefits derived from changed and improved conditions.—New York Evening Mail, March 31, 1913.



Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

SUIT or OVERCOAT just right; made for you to wear by Hart Schaffner & Marx best style in the world; best of all wool fabrics; tailored-to-fit. They're here.

Better see what \$25 will accomplish; we have them at more, and less. Other makes at \$12.75 and \$15

The Continental

The Store of Quality and Service
651-657 Washington Street
Corner Boylston

The Flower Store

J. Newman & Sons, Inc.
24 TREMONT ST.
Offers SPECIAL SPRAYS at \$3.00 and upwards.
Also boxes of CHOICE FLOWERS for every purpose at \$1.00 and up.
Tel. Main 4419 if more convenient

Hot Griddle Cakes

made of Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour have a delicious "wheaty" flavor, are very wholesome and make a hearty breakfast.
Franklin Mills Co., 121 State St., Boston

RATES

PER INCH FOR ADVERTISEMENTS WITH CUTS: 1 TO 12 TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$2.10; 13 TO 25 TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.85; 26 OR MORE TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.40.

Classified Advertisements

Advertisements on this page are read by a wide-spread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivalled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has generally produced satisfactory results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

RATES

PER INCH FOR ADVERTISEMENTS WITHOUT CUTS: FOR ONE OR TWO TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.85; FOR THREE OR MORE TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.40.

POULTRY

POULTRY



The Modern Way

The GABEL DUSTER, since being introduced on the market, has become indispensable to the Poultryman who uses modern methods. And such methods

seem more and more to be essential for success in poultry raising. This GABEL DUSTER is the first practical device of its kind that actually sprays every part of the bird's body. By doing this from time to time, the fowls can be kept in good condition.

The above illustration shows at a glance how the bird is held and how the duster is used. The birds will show their appreciation by earning you bigger profits.

J. C. Gabel & Company
Manufacturers of Sheet Metal Specialties
Champaign, Illinois

Galvanized Steel



CLEAN NESTS

HAPPY HENS EARN BIG PROFITS. Keep your hens happy and laying by keeping them clean and in proper condition. Equip your laying houses with Knudson's Galvanized Steel Nests. These wonderful, patented nests can't get out of order, last for years and earn their cost many times over. Regular price \$3.50, set 6 nests—special introductory price, \$2.50; 3 sets, 18 nests, \$10. Write for our free catalog. Galvanized Steel Brood Coops with Runs, Chicken Feeders, etc. KNUDSON MANUFACTURING CO., Box 459, St. Joseph, Mo.

Your Country Estate

will be doubly attractive if you have a few pheasants, partridges or ornamental ducks. These birds are as hardy as domestic fowl. We have a complete stock at attractive prices.

THE Park & Pollard Co.
71 Canal St., Boston

DAY-OLD CHICKS, \$14.50 PER HUNDRED EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$5 PER HUNDRED
W. ROCKS, S. and R. C. Redd, W. Springfield, Mass. 100 eggs \$2 per 15, S. Spangled Hamburgs; same; chicks coming out every 5 days; orders with cash will be filled at once; 10-day old chicks \$19 per 100; 20-day old \$25 per 100. IDEAL POULTRY FARM, East Foxboro, Mass.

Rhode Island Red and White Rocks

SETTINGS of 15 each, \$1 to \$2 per setting, according to pen; utility stock. PHILIP L. SCHUYLER, Maple Tree Farm, Lincoln, Mass.

HALF PRICE
FOR THE BEST OF THE SEASON: nothing on the place but White Wyandottes; eggs, 13, 21, 100, 25. ELMBROOK POULTRY FARM, Atkinson, N. H.

HOTELS

HOTELS

HOTELS

HOTELS

HOTELS

HOTELS

HOTELS

HOTELS

HOTELS

HOTELS

HOTELS

HOTELS

HOTELS

HOTELS

HOTELS

HOTELS

HOTELS

HOTELS

HOTELS

HOTELS

HOTELS

HOTELS

HOTELS

HOTELS

HOTELS

HOTELS

HOTELS

HOTELS

HOTELS

HOTELS

HOTELS

HOTELS

HOTELS

HOTELS

HOTELS

HOTELS

HOTELS

HOTELS

HOTELS

HOTELS

HOTELS

HOTELS

HOTELS

HOTELS

KALAMAZOO ADVERTISING WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Fine Handkerchiefs Underpriced

AN ALL-LINEN HANDKERCHIEF WITH HAND EMBROIDERED INITIAL—

25c

Every handkerchief perfect, imported directly by us. Very sheer material and hand-rolled hem. UN-LAUNDERED INITIAL HAND-REMBERS—

15c

Of fine sheer linen with the new long slender hand-embroidered initials.

MAIL ORDERS FOR HANDKERCHIEFS SENT POST-PAID.
J. R. JONES' SONS & CO.
KALAMAZOO, MICH.
"THE HANDKERCHIEF STORE"

MEN'S APPAREL

F. A. COWLBECK CO.
Sell the Better Things That Men Wear
HATS, CLOTHING, SHOES, AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS
100 WEST MAIN STREET

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

SPOT CASH GROCERY

316 N. BURLING ST.
The place where you get more good groceries for the least money. We sell everything at cut prices. We sell Gregg's olive oil. S. O. BENNETT, Prop.

INSURANCE

W. H. PENDLETON—Insurance
127 S. Burling St., Upjohn Block
Phone 217. Kalamazoo, Mich.

CLEANERS

THE PARIS Cleaners and Dyers, 222 W. Main St. Our time is devoted in the public for first-class work. Phone 157.

FLORISTS

FOR ALL OCCASIONS.
KALAMAZOO FLORAL CO.
310 West Main Street. Phone 916

BAKERY

YOU DEMAND cleanliness and quality: we guarantee it. BRYANT'S BAKERY.
304-306 W. Main St.; phone 726.

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

SHOES—CHICAGO

HOLDEN'S RELIABLE SHOES

Chicago, Illinois

FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY

Established over 45 years.

Our Style Book free on request.

Shoes from \$5.00 to \$10.00

REAL ESTATE—CHICAGO

WE HAVE HAD 25 years' experience in handling high grade investment and residence properties. Can offer in these lines some of the most attractive bargains. We maintain a most efficient rental department. We also have on hand money to loan on real estate at lowest rates.

J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO.

62 W. Washington Street, Chicago.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

MARION TYLER

Voice Placing, Developing and Interpretation. Also Voice Placing for Dramatics, Lecturing, etc.

402 Kimball Hall, Tel. Drexel 2681, Chicago

PAINTING AND DECORATING

OTTO F. HAHN

Painting, Decorating, Plaster, glass, wall paper, Telling, phone 1623.

1236 Cushman Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

APARTMENTS TO LET

FURNISHED APARTMENT of 3 or 4 rooms; 2 porches; near lake; with board if desired. Tel. Evanston 2252.

DENTISTS

DR. JOHN C. PURDIE

5015 N. Clark Street Chicago

LAWYERS

ELIJAH C. WOOD

Attorney and Counselor

29 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4350 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

Advertisements

Intended to appear in all editions of

Saturday's Monitor

Should reach The Monitor office

Not Later Than Friday Afternoon

To insure proper Classification.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

GET ILLUSTRATED CATALOG TODAY. Phone Main 150 or send postal and visit agents Saturday, 19th, whose autos and carriages meet morning trains. CHA. BARN FARM AGENCY, 430 Old South Bldg., Boston.

"ELMBROOK POULTRY FARM," where wealthy fancier expended \$8000; capacity 2000 hens, 4 mi. from station in charming New England village, 14 acres, smooth deep rich soil, can all be tilled; 21 fruit trees; bordering river; windmill supplies spring water to house, barn and henneries; 2-story house, 9 large high rooms, 4 open dropplaces, piazzas; sets back 75 feet, lawn hedge and shade trees; barn 30x40, clapboarded and painted, cupola, value, color, 6 stalls; brooder house 18 ft. Crawford heater, cement floor; 2 henneries each 100 ft., another 165 ft.; cook house, Farmer's kitchen, feed house with boiler, 15 brooders, carpenter shop, tool, ice, wood and carriage houses all in perfect repair. Price \$2500, with personal, \$800 cash (free and clear). Owner's business in distant town compels sale. Received yesterday, first one should buy. Inventory at CHA. BARN FARM AGENCY, 430 Old South Bldg.

FARM LANDS—CANADA

GET YOUR CANADIAN HOME FROM the Canadian Pacific; one-twentieth down—balance in 10 equal annual payments; loan up to \$2000 to improve your farm—can be paid off in 20 years; six per cent interest; good, rich land in Western Canada—for every kind of farming—from 10 to 500 acres; this offer only to farmers or men who will actually occupy or improve the land; we supply best live stock at actual cost—give you the benefit of expert work on our demonstration farms—equip you with a Ready-Made farm prepared by our Agricultural Experts if you don't want to farm for a crop; all these lands on or near established lines of railway; FREE BOOKLETS on Manitoba, Alberta or Saskatchewan. Address B. RHODANTON, Colonization Agent, 115 West Adams St., Chicago.

CALIFORNIA LANDS

SURVEYS and REPORTS made for intending investors in California lands and securities by a civil engineer of 25 years' exp.; refers to any San Francisco bank. DAVENPORT BIRMINGHAM, Bankers Investment Bldg., San Francisco.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

MONEY TO LOAN
ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES—Quick service, low rates; bring in your applications. "MONEY ADVANCED ON CONSTRUCTION LOANS." EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 23 Washington St.

REAL ESTATE—NEW HAMPSHIRE

\$2500 BUYS ONE of the finest estates in New Hampshire; high elevation, beautiful view, house nearly new, cost \$10,000; all modern improvements. Write to FRANK WOOD, Charlestown, N. H.

ROOMS WANTED—ROCHESTER

WANTED—A comfortable, well fur. room, with or without board, in private family, living within easy walking distance of Mechanics Institute. VERNETTE H. HUNTLEY, 78 S. Fitzhugh St., Rochester, N. Y.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

LARGE FRONT ROOM and one small room; light, telephone, all conveniences; small private family. NORTON, 69 W. 96th St., New York.

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS



Will be awarded a regular place on your breakfast menu, to the delight of your whole family, once you learn of its DELIGHTFUL FLAVOR and WHOLE-SOME NOURISHING qualities.

As a part of our 1913 advertising appropriation, we have arranged to send a full sized package of SIMS MALTED WHEAT to any post office address in the U. S. A. via prepaid parcel post on receipt of 25 cents, if your grocer fails to supply it. (Send coin or parcel postage.)

REAL ESTATE

DEDHAM

LOWDER STREET and VILLAGE AVENUE

Opportunity for first selection from limited number of choice restricted residential sites of half acre to one or more acres in Rodman Field on road entering from Village Avenue within three-fourths mile of station. Available for this season's building. Streets being equipped with all modern services. Car line near.

JOSEPH BALCH
77 Franklin Street

SUMMER PROPERTY—ILLINOIS

FOR RENT—A desirable summer home in Kenilworth, Ill.; 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms including shower, 2 porches, one a large loggia on third floor, electric lighting with fan, cleaner, etc.; combination gas and fireless cooker; every comfort for hot weather. Particulars Box 294, Kenilworth, Ill.

ROOMS

COMMONWEALTH AVE., 1755—Comfortably furnished rooms with light house-keeping privileges.

SUMMER PROPERTY

BELGRADE LAKES, ME.

Newly furnished farmhouse to let, ice and firewood and rowboat furnished; short walk to lake. \$150 for the season. E. H. 27 Hampstead road, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

FOR RENT—Small furnished summer cottage in the country; near Boston; half a mile from railway station and from the ocean. Call Brookline 422.

THE MONITOR HOTEL ADVERTISING DEPT. REACH A LARGE NUMBER OF TRAVELERS.

Summer Property

If you would rent or sell summer property, cottages, camps, farms, shore or country residences—or secure summer boarders, why not attractively describe what you have in the Monitor? Its readers are now ready to make summer plans, and your advertisement in the paper, which they read each day, will tell your story at a most opportune time.

The cost if inserted once or twice is 1.00 per inch per insertion; if inserted 3 times or more, 1.40 per inch per insertion. All other spaces in direct proportion.

Advertisements average 72 words to the inch.

Address

ADV. DEPT., CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Falmouth and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

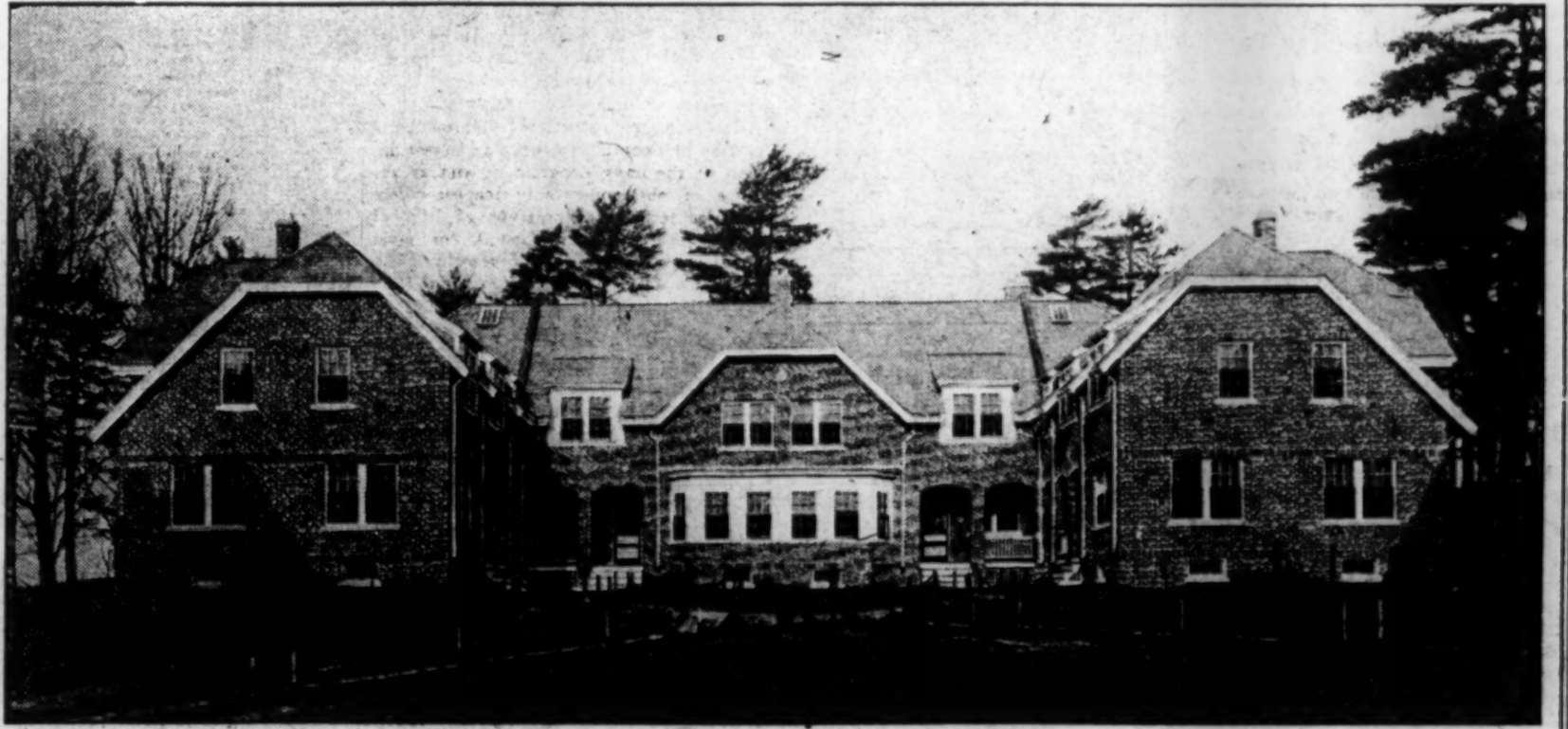
REAL ESTATE

Engaged and Newly Married Couples Should Visit

WOODBOURNE

THE OLD MINOT ESTATE—FOREST HILLS

TWENTY-FOUR NEW HOUSES OFFERED FOR SALE



WOODBOURNE, consisting of thirty acres located at Forest Hills, has been acquired by the Boston Dwelling House Co. for the purpose of demonstrating the garden city suburb as a solution of the housing problem.

WOODBOURNE HAS BEEN LAID OUT ON A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN BY THE MOST COMPETENT LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS. The houses, single and semi-detached, are of artistic design, grouped about shaded parks and playgrounds. They are of brick and tile construction, THOROUGHLY MODERN AND MOST SCIENTIFIC IN ARRANGEMENT. Opportunities are afforded for tennis courts, garages, etc., thus giving THE PRIVILEGES OF COUNTRY LIFE TO THOSE LIVING WITHIN THE FIVE-CENT FARE ZONE.

Last January seventy-two apartments were completed as the first step in the development of WOODBOURNE. These were in immediate demand and are now practically all occupied.

The second step in the development was the completion of TWENTY-FOUR BRICK HOUSES which are now OFFERED FOR SALE AT PRICES AND ON TERMS OF PAYMENT MADE POSSIBLE ONLY BY THIS PLAN. As a demonstration of the object for which WOODBOURNE was founded, THIS FIRST GROUP OF HOUSES IS NOW BEING OFFERED AT ACTUAL COST PLUS 6%. This will mean a range of prices from \$4500 to \$5400—according to size and location. Payments may be made in installments. THE CARRYING CHARGES, apart from payments on account of principal, AMOUNT TO ONLY \$21 TO \$25 PER MONTH.

Any one interested in acquiring a small home of his own should call at an early date at the office of the RESIDENT AGENT, 208 HYDE PARK AVENUE, FOREST HILLS, where full information may be obtained.

BOSTON DWELLING HOUSE COMPANY

President
HENRY HOWARD

Treasurer
ROBERT WINSTON, JR.

Secretary
MARCUS E. MAHON

FRANK A. DAY
MISS BERTHA HAZARD
JOHN WELLS FARLEY

FREDERICK P. FISH
JAMES M. PRENDERGAST
HENRY HOWARD

CHARLES H. JONES
JAMES L. RICHARDS
HIS EMINENCE WILLIAM CARDINAL O'CONNELL

MRS. RICHARD M. SALTONSTALL
FREDERIC E. SNOW
MISS MARY P. WINSTON

ROBERT WINSTON
ROBERT A. WOODS

Hotel Washington

GRANT AVE. AND BUSH

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A modern hotel of 7 stories, 175 rooms. Opened Jan. 1st.

1913. Within one block of shopping center. Quiet and elegant surroundings. Free bus.

CHAS. ROWLEY, Manager.

ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

GENUINE MARZIPAN

The delicious German confection in plain or natural colored fruit forms. Prepared from granulated almonds. \$1.00 a lb., postpaid; 1/2 lb. 55c. C. A. SCHULTZ, 1437 Wells St., Chicago. Tel. North 1206.

BOOKS

HIGHEST PRICES paid for Standard

Industrial Conditions of the Country Investment News

EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS OF INTERNATIONAL STEAM PUMP

Decrease in Volume of Business and Sharp Competition Compel Passing of Dividend on Preferred Shares and Price Declines to Lowest Point

After an unbroken preferred dividend record since its organization in 1899 International Steam Pump has been compelled to pass this payment and its preferred shares have declined to the lowest price on record. The loss in market value of the common and preferred stocks from their highest record prices to the present lowest prices has been \$15,700,000 besides the drop in the bonds from the issue price of 90% to the present price of 78 1/2%.

Up to recently the lowest price at which the preferred has ever sold was 50, but the common has only equaled its low record of the 1907 panic. The fluctuations in these stocks with the dividend record on the common, the preferred having paid 6 per cent. regularly, have been as follows:

	Preferred	Common	Com.
1900	77 1/2	76	28
1901	80	71	29 1/2
1902	82 1/2	73 1/2	30 1/2
1903	82	70	28
1904	82 1/2	70 1/2	28 1/2
1905	82 1/2	70 1/2	28 1/2
1906	82 1/2	70 1/2	28 1/2
1907	82 1/2	70 1/2	28 1/2
1908	82 1/2	70 1/2	28 1/2
1909	82 1/2	70 1/2	28 1/2
1910	82 1/2	70 1/2	28 1/2
1911	82 1/2	70 1/2	28 1/2
1912	82 1/2	70 1/2	28 1/2
1913	82 1/2	70 1/2	28 1/2

International Steam Pump has \$11,350,000 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock outstanding, \$17,625,000 common and has to pay 7 per cent. on \$20,000,000 H. R. Worthington Pump preferred and 8 per cent. on \$485,000 Blake & Knowles preferred, besides the interest on \$636,700 Holly Manufacturing bonds and \$9,784,000 of its own first mortgage bonds. This entails fixed charges of \$700,000 ahead of the preferred stock and for the last fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1912, the net earnings were about \$1,300,000.

When the dividend was passed the statement was made that business conditions since the beginning of the calendar year had been very disappointing. Not only had the volume of business decreased but prices had declined and competition was sharper than at any time in the history of the company.

The reason for the competition is that

the demand for the products manufactured by the company is not relatively as large as the equipment of those engaged in its manufacture throughout the country. Not long ago there was a similar situation in the railway equipment industry. Orders were taken at shop cost in order to keep working forces together, but there came a time when the demand more than exceeded the capacity of the plants of the country to produce, prices advanced and now the equipment companies are doing as nice a business as they ever did as regards volume and there is a fair margin of profit.

It is not too much to expect a similar improvement in the pump business later on. This business has been established for 70 years and its products are in demand all over the world. During the last fiscal year the foreign plants were crowded with orders to such an extent that their manufacturing and financial resources were fully taxed to meet the volume of business.

It is figured that since organization there has been put back into the business from earnings in one form or another over \$10,000,000, but general industrial conditions have not as yet afforded the company an opportunity to obtain results from the substantial outlays made for additions to factories.

The total tangible assets of the company over and above current liabilities are conservatively estimated at \$24,000,000 and behind the stocks there are about \$12,000,000 of assets, but at present the stocks are selling in the market for \$6,000,000. The company has nearly the par value of its bonds in working capital and much more than the present market price of the bonds.

The repair work which the company is doing constantly without regard to whether business is good or bad yields enough to pay the interest on the bonds and it is stated that the earnings of the first half of the current year, partly interest, were well in excess of bond interest and preferred dividends of subsidiary companies.

SOME SLOWING DOWN REPORTED IN NEW ENGLAND BUSINESS

In the April issue of its New England letter the First National Bank of Boston says of New England business conditions: New England in the last 30 days has experienced a slowing down in business activity. During January, February and the first week of March the volume of business, spurred by 1912 momentum, compared well with the corresponding period of a year ago. Since Easter week, however, the trend has been noticeably downward. The long anticipated slowing-down—heretofore chiefly mental—has now assumed concrete form. Business which for months has been on a hand-to-mouth, spot basis, because of shortages of supplies and high prices, is now to an extraordinary extent on a small-transaction and quick-delivery basis. Conditions are such that men are more and more disinclined to push business even where raw materials are more available and price concessions on finished goods obtain. Conservatism, especially in matters beyond current transactions, is everywhere apparent.

Special forces, such as strikes, tariff uncertainty, and shortage of raw materials, induced a slowing-down weeks ago in special lines such as wool and hides. This fact has been freely chronicled. Moreover, in certain lines such as shoe manufacturing, it is normal at this time for factories to slow down materially between seasons. The new aspect of affairs lies in the fact that all New England now appears to be affected. Continued exportations of gold complicate

ated an already tense credit situation, while the middle West floods added still another factor to an already trying situation. For several days following the disaster, eastbound shipments of freight to New England diminished 60 per cent, while salesmen operating in the afflicted area were unable to send home their usual volume of orders.

Taken all in all, the New England commercial situation is less favorable than a month ago. Collections are slow and in more unsatisfactory shape. Banks have been and are closely scrutinizing credits. In most lines of activity, those likely to be directly affected by the tariff, business men generally are restricting their commitments. In certain industries, contractions already noticeable have not been voluntary, but forced by lack of business orders.

There is genuine alarm throughout New England over the provisions of the tariff bill now before Congress. While it is true that there has been great liquidation in stocks of merchandise in anticipation of the passage of a tariff bill, New England was not and could not be prepared for so drastic a bill as that now under consideration.

There is a strong hope that some of the more burdensome features of the bill will be modified before its final enactment. Certain it is that business men in tariff-affected lines have little heart in taking on new commitments, and this feeling of ultra-conservatism has already manifested itself in various trade indexes.

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

NEW YORK—Following table gives the latest quotations of the Standard Oil subsidiary companies:

	Bid	Ask
Anglo Am Oil	18	18 1/2
Atlantic Refining	69	69 1/2
Borneo-Seymour	310	320
Buckeye Pipe	164	167
Continental Oil	1940	2000
Colonial Oil	120	120 1/2
Chesapeake	670	680
Cumberland Pipe	75	75 1/2
Crescent Pipe	64	65
Eureka Pipe	236 1/2	237 1/2
Galea Signol	195	205
Ind. M. & N. Y.	128	130
Indiana Pipe	135	140
National Transit	44	46
Norfolk Pipe	114	118
New York Transit	335	340
Ohio Oil Co.	129	131
Pacific Oil & N. Y.	628	632
So. Pipe	255	257
So. Penn. Oil	450	460
S. W. Penn. Oil	128	130
St. Oil of Cal.	184	186
Std. Oil of Ind.	224	230
Std. Oil of Kan.	400	420
Std. Oil of La.	350	370
Std. Oil of Nebr.	310	325
Std. Oil of N. Y.	628	645
Std. Oil of Okla.	270	280
Std. Oil of Tex.	125	130
Std. Oil of W. Va.	1080	1108
Swan & Finch	200	210
Union Tank	65	68
Vacuum Oil	182	186
Washington	51	52
Waters-Pierce Oil	1400	1500

BANK OF BENGAL RATE
CALCUTTA—The rate of discount of the Bank of Bengal was reduced from 7 to 6 per cent. today.

DECLINE IN PIG IRON IS GENERAL NOW

Weakness in Quotations Marked Notwithstanding Curtailment of Output—Independents Advance Steel Pipe

RAIL BUYING SMALL

NEW YORK—The Iron Age says: The decline in pig iron has been more marked in the past week, low prices which were exceptional before being now generally quoted. The effect has not been the same on all consumers. A few have bought, perhaps on the theory that the average buyer recognizes the bottom after a rebound from it, but the great majority take the view that prices will go lower.

It has been assumed that the central western floods by cutting down pig iron output more than they cut down consumption would bring a firmer market; on the contrary, weakness has been more pronounced. In Ohio foundry iron has declined about 50 cents to \$15.50 at furnace for No. 2 iron.

Eastern markets have been more active, due to buying by larger consumers. Virginia iron has shaded \$15 at furnace for No. 2X, eastern Pennsylvania furnaces have gone below \$16.25, and Buffalo furnaces on competitive business in New England have gone close to \$15.50.

Southern foundry iron, which for some time has sold at \$12.50, Birmingham, for No. 2 for early delivery, is now on that basis for the second half. In the Chicago district competition from the South has been met by cutting in local iron, but buyers there are holding off.

An eastern Pennsylvania steel company came into the market this week for 35,000 to 40,000 tons of basic iron for delivery up to Sept. 1, bringing out a price of \$16.50 delivered, or 50 cents below the last transaction. On this basis the business will be divided among five or six producers. At Pittsburgh basic iron can now be had at \$15.75 at Valley furnace. A sale of 3000 tons of Bessemer iron for early delivery was made at \$17 at Valley furnace.

The steel trade has found the floods a very much smaller market factor than was expected. Railroad demand for quick shipment cuts no large figure, but jobbers in the Chicago district have been called upon to ship far ahead to supply the urgent wants of consumers whose mill connections were cut off.

The Standard Oil Company has contracted with Steel Corporation mills for 100,000 tons of plates and other material, covering its wants for tanks, pipe lines and other work for the remainder of the year. A similar order last year was for but 40,000 tons.

An advance of a half point, or about \$1 a ton, in steel pipe by the largest producer, effective April 12, has been followed by the independent companies. There had been some slight cutting of pipe prices and the treatment resorted to is like that recently administered under similar conditions in the wire trade. The spring demand for pipe and tubes has been good and jobbers have been restocking. For the Chile Exploration Company an order has been given for 40 miles of 20-inch and 33 miles of 4-inch pipe.

Rail buying is small, but the mills are being pressed for spring deliveries. For the Newfoundland railways 6000 tons has been placed, and at Chicago a western road has just bought 5000 tons. New car business has been quiet for some weeks, but the Grand Trunk has just ordered 4000 and the Baltimore & Ohio 1500. The Wabash will buy 950 cars and 2000 steel underframes.

Apart from the New York subway contracts, which are now not far out of reach, fabricating companies report 240,000 tons of work in sight.

One flood effect has been the disappearance of low-priced sheets, a number of sheet mills being put out of commission, including some that were making concessions. The largest mills are sold up for about six months.

THE PATERSON RUBBER COMPANY

Machinery is now being installed at the plant of the Paterson Rubber Company in Lowell, and present expectations are that the company will start operations the first week in May. Automobile tires will be manufactured at the start, but the management expects to diversify products as time goes on.

The company was incorporated under Massachusetts laws last October with an authorized capital of \$500,000. Francis H. Appleton of Brookline, Francis Appleton, Jr., of Franklin; John S. Patterson and James M. Patterson of Providence and G. F. S. Singleton of Franklin are the officers.

UNITED SERVICE COMPANY
NEW YORK—The United Service Company reports for year ended Dec. 31, 1912: Gross earnings \$226,541, increase \$78,057; operating expenses, insurance and taxes \$135,573, increase \$45,736; net earnings \$90,968, increase \$32,321; charges and depreciation \$44,807, increase \$11,571; surplus \$46,156, increase \$20,751.

BIG INCREASES ARE REPORTED IN MARCH COMMERCE

WASHINGTON—Merchandise exports and imports for March and nine months compare:

	1913	1912
March	\$152,641,000	\$157,377,000
Imports	187,354,000	205,711,000
Exports	31,712,000	47,834,000
Nine months	1,401,861,000	1,203,965,000
Imports	1,907,986,000	1,711,408,000
Exports	506,125,000	507,443,000

March imports exceeded any earlier year except 1912 and 1910. March exports those of earlier years except 1912. Of March, 1913, imports, \$84,048,438 entered free duty, and \$77,412,962 was dutiable. In nine months \$774,736,737 entered free, and \$627,124,948 was dutiable.

Exports of domestic products compare:

	1913	1912
March	\$15,970,194	\$9,564,572
Breadstuffs	150,705,522	19,486,522
Cottonseed oil	15,704,901	19,464,465
Cattle, hogs, etc.	786,215	8,114,152
Meat & dairy prod.	93,682,137	101,365,256
Cotton	470,807,610	494,978,039
Mineral oils	96,879,401	72,558,740
Totals	\$837,505,796	\$791,205,116

Item cottonseed oil has but recently been added to this list.

GOOD TONNAGE FOR ATCHISON

CHICAGO—Atchison officials say business is holding up well with weekly increases of 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. since the middle of March, quite evenly distributed over that period. March loadings increased about 9 per cent. The first half of March showed 15 per cent. increase; April increase to date between 5 per cent. and 6 per cent. The average increase for the year to date is 7 per cent. to 7 1/2 per cent. January having gained about 10 per cent. and February only 2 per cent. on account of an extra day in February last year.

Last week showed a decrease in freight from connecting lines as a result of the recent floods, which did not affect Atchison directly. This week's freight from connecting lines is larger than a year ago as a result of the recent accumulation. The general tendency of traffic is downward, but it is difficult to say whether it is more than reasonably so.

The Atchison's largest decline this calendar year, especially in recent weeks, has been in refrigerator freight. Oil is way up, and, strange to say, coal is up a little, as are livestock and miscellaneous freight, with grain and lumber each about even.

Illustrating the serious effect of the citrus fruit freeze in California, the Atchison's movement of citrus fruit between Nov. 1 and April 11 was 4118 cars compared with 7490 cars a year ago, and the worst of the decrease is ahead because the early movement was not affected by the freeze.

APPLICATION NOT REFUSED

NEW YORK—Directors of Missouri, Kansas & Texas rejected officers for the ensuing year and appointed the same executive committee, with Frank Trumbull as chairman.

The Missouri commission has not turned down application of Missouri, Kansas & Texas to issue \$25,750,000 bonds, which some reports indicated. These bonds will be issued as collateral for \$19,500,000 notes sold to Speyer & Co. Today the Missouri, Kansas & Texas will make formal application to the commission to approve the issue. There is not expected to be any opposition when the commission takes formal action.

"Kansas expects a crop of 100,000,000 bushels winter wheat and oats, and wheat in Oklahoma never looked better. Cotton planting in Texas is actively under way, and estimates are made that crop will be between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 bales."

CHALMERS MOTOR PROFITS LARGE

NEW YORK—The net profits of the Chalmers Motor Company, Detroit, for the month of March were approximately \$140,000. Thus the full year's 7 per cent. dividend on the 1,500,000 preferred stock was earned in one month, and with \$35,000 to spare.

The March profits bring the total profits for nine months to \$1,108,421. This compares with \$796,230 for the corresponding nine months a year ago, an increase of 40 per cent.

It is estimated that the net earnings for the current fiscal year to end June 30 will equal 100 per cent. on the \$1,500,000 preferred stock.

REDUCTION IN DISCOUNT RATE

LONDON—A reduction of half of one per cent. to 4 1/2 per cent. was made by the Bank of England in its minimum rate of discount today.

The maintenance of the 5 per cent. rate, which was established on Oct. 17 last, when it was raised 1 per cent., was the longest since the Crimean war, which was ended on March 30, 1856.

BANK OF GERMANY STATEMENT
BERLIN—Weekly statement of Bank of Germany shows an increase in cash on hand \$6,056,000 marks.

THE RAILWAY PROBLEM IS SERIOUS ONE

A Billion and a Quarter Dollars Needed Annually to Keep Roads in Shape Says President Elliott of Northern Pacific

URGES RATE ADVANCE

President Elliott of Northern Pacific, on one of his periodic visits east, reports business holding well in the Northwest. The agricultural outlook in Northern Pacific's territory, Mr. Elliott said, is very good, and the lumber business, which forms a very important part of the road's traffic, is in fair condition and on the whole improving.

"We have spent over \$2,000,000 more on maintenance in the first eight months of this year than we did in those months of last year. It looks as though labor would become increasingly scarce. Roads to the south of us used to get their labor from Mexico, but this source is now cut off, also the foreign wars have drawn on our labor supply."

"I expect that Northern Pacific in the 12 months ending next June will earn between 8 per cent. and 8 1/2 per cent. on its \$248,000,000 capital stock, compared with 7 1/2 per cent. last year."

Mr. Elliott then turned to the general railroad situation, which he said was steadily becoming more serious.

"The economic aspect of the transportation question," he said, "is lost sight of by the labor unions and by the railroad users, and appreciated up to date only by the railroad officials and the railroad owners."

"A railroad's work is never done. Every one of our 250,000 miles of railroad in this country should have expended on it every year \$500,000, in capital improvements. This makes a total of \$12,500,000,000 per annum needed just to keep our transportation system in condition. The railroads should have this money to provide block signals, removal of grade crossings, steel cars, etc., facilities which the public should have and which the railroad presidents want to enable them to have. But we can't do it. Northern Pacific should spend at least \$15,000,000 a year on developing its facilities."

"The labor question and the money problem make the position of the railroads most serious. Wages and costs advance, and the price of the railroad's commodity remains fixed. An increase in rates is inevitable, the only remedy. Only when the railroads can show profitable operations can they borrow money."

"The prosperity of our country depends primarily on the development of our agricultural resources and on the fitness of our transportation system. As a nation we have done a great deal in the encouragement of agriculture, such as agricultural colleges, special commissions, free instruction, etc. Something must be done for the railroads."

"The railroads are unable to build up their facilities because they can't get money. Only when the lack of facilities becomes clearly apparent as the volume of business increases will the public realize the position of the railroads. Railroad presidents will then be besieged with complaints concerning service—they want to provide but which they are restricted from giving."

"The public should learn the facts and realize the situation now. The railroads must be permitted to advance their rates, the only solution of the railroad problem."

"The government has taken over the railroads and hasn't paid for them."

CONDITION OF NEW YORK BANKS

NEW YORK—The condition of the New York national banks on April 4, as shown by their official statements to the comptroller of currency, is not so strong, as compared with the previous call and that of a year ago. Total deposits amounted to \$11,374,756,000, a falling off of \$111,638,000 from the February call, and \$72,458,000 contrasted with last year. Cash holdings reached \$280,441,000, a decrease of \$24,731,000 since Feb. 4, and \$23,789,000 compared with a year ago. With this large falling off in resources, however, the contraction in loans was only \$42,601,000 as compared with the previous call and \$25,222,000 contrasted with last year.

There was a decrease in security holdings outside of United States and other bonds held to secure circulation and government deposits of \$8,395,000 since the previous call.

ALLIS-CHALMERS

NEW YORK—Directors of Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company selected J. H. McClelland of New York as chairman of directors, Fred Vogel, Jr., of Milwaukee, as chairman of executive committee, and Otto H. Falk of Milwaukee as president. Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company has taken the property from receiver of Allis-Chalmers Company and started operation Wednesday.

PHILADELPHIA BOND ISSUE
PHILADELPHIA—It was decided to offer the \$7,000,000 4 per cent. city loan at popular subscription, at par, on and after May 16.

JAMES J. HILL DISCUSSES CONDITIONS IN NORTHWEST

Says Season is a Week Late but Farmers Are Better Off Now and Banks Are in Strong Position—Cautions Railroads to Go Slowly in New Borrowings

NEW YORK—James J. Hill, discussing the outlook in the Northwest and speaking of the many factors that enter into the prosperity of that great section of the country, said:

"General conditions in the Northwest are better than at this time last year. The season is a week late and plowing is somewhat behind. Our banks are in a strong condition and farmers are generally better off than a year ago."

"Money is high in the East, and I believe that railroads should exercise extreme caution in making financial commitments just now. The outlook is not altogether favorable. Every one wants money and every one is paying high prices for it. Great Northern, already in a strong financial condition, will maintain as large a cash balance as possible against future contingencies. It may be true that European funds will be released when the Balkan war is settled, but will they come here?"

"In the Northwest," he went on, "the banks are loaning money to farmers to encourage raising of cattle and livestock. We do not want to encourage land speculation. It may be a good thing for our farmers not to raise so much wheat. They should turn their attention to the coarse grains, like oats and barley. Let them feed their surplus of these grains to their cattle and livestock. Why, last summer a farmer from Manitoba brought a steer down to Chicago who had never seen a peck of corn. That steer swept the boards and took all the big prizes."

"Our production of cattle and live stock is far behind the record of 10 years ago, and even if farmers devote their attention to raising meat it will take 10 years to make up the lost ground. It is much easier and just as profitable for a farmer to devote an acre of land, say, to hogs, than to wheat."

On the labor situation, Mr. Hill said:

"Labor is scarce in the Northwest. Even now the Great Northern is having trouble in securing men for track work. Our immigration authorities are keeping labor from southern Europe out of the country. Plenty of immigrants try to come here but are turned away. Last fall Northwestern farmers were offering \$3 to \$3.50 a day, with board, to farm laborers and were unable to get them. This surplus from Europe must find an outlet, and it is turning to Argentina to work in the fields of that country. Argentina has a grain area as large as the Mississippi valley and her corn exports are now 100,000,000 bushels or more ahead of ours."

Mr. Hill has long been one of the country's leading exponents of intensive agriculture. He has recently conducted experiments in the Northwest with amazing results. On this point he said: "Suppose that the yield per acre of wheat is increased 10 bushels, bringing it up to 25 bushels. On our acreage of 46,000,000 that would mean 460,000,000 more bushels of wheat every year. What would happen to wheat prices? Why, they would go down to 50 or 55 cents a bushel. Germany, England, Belgium, France and other continental countries are applying, with great results, the principles of intensive development. Why can't we do the same?"

"New land is constantly being opened up in the Northwest," continued Mr. Hill. "Settlers are coming down from Canada; men who will make fine, sturdy farmers and citizens. Montana, especially, is feeling this influx from the Dominion."

As to the general condition of the Great Northern, Mr. Hill declared: "Great Northern came out of the winter in fine shape. Slides in the Rockies were the worst for years, but we were prepared for them. Our track and equipment are in first-class condition. The only large piece of construction we have on hand is the line across Montana."

their deliveries on time for the fall traffic movement. Car plants are now running as near capacity as deliveries of steel and ability to secure labor will permit. The average, I should say, is 85 per cent."

COMPARATIVE INACTIVITY IN THE EQUIPMENT MARKET

NEW YORK—For the past month there has been comparative inactivity in the equipment market, and manufacturers are beginning to wonder how long this situation is going to continue. Orders since March 1 have been for an aggregate of only \$900 cars and 300 locomotives. The apathy applies more to the buying of cars, however, than to motive equipment. With the exception of contract placed by the Grand Trunk of Canada for 4500 cars, and that of the Baltimore & Ohio for 1500, practically no business has been booked. Inquiries for approximately 23,000 cars are the smallest since the first of the year.

The only encouraging development of late has been the maturing of plans of the Boston & Maine to purchase some 3000 freight cars. This road has been reported as in the market at regular intervals for a year or more.

The approximate number of cars and locomotives bought in the first quarter of the year, by months, as compared with the corresponding period of 1912, is given in the following table:

	Cars		Locomotives	
	1913	1912	1913	1912
January	18,500	13,000	570	250
February	17,000	6,000	461	360
March	2,700	13,000	230	195
Total	28,200	32,000	1,261	805

THE HOME FORUM

WHAT A FLOWER CALENDAR SAYS

NEARLY 100 flowers are named in a list called "Flower Planting Table" in *Suburban Life*. They appear with dates when to sow seed or transplant, the time of bloom, the color, and side notes that constitute a friendly introduction to any that may be strangers. We read for example that *Adonis* is a California perennial, the flowers yellow pink or rose. The dictionary says it is a low trailing shrub, much resembling the *Verbena* in flower, though very different in structure. But what's a dictionary when it comes to setting forth the "counterfeit presentment" of summer bloom?

Achillea is the next in this flower roster, a pretty name that reminds one of him who sulked in his tent. One conjures up an image of some close white bloom that jealously guards its heart, but the pretty fancy is not borne out by research. *Achillea* proves to be a sister of the common yarrow of our roadsides, the weed with the pungent odor in its feathery, fern-like leaves, and with small, close-clustered flower heads. This is *achillea millefolium*. *Achillea ptarmica*, the garden variety, is sneezewort, and that is what its second Greek name indicates. Had one fancied that anybody ever sneezed in Greek? This garden variety has fewer heads and larger and appears in a double form.

The third flower on the list is *Adonis*, also called the *pheasant's eye*. Again a proper name, and again one resorts to

the dictionary. Who thought the much-thumbed book held so much bloom and fragrance? Yet is not the dictionary the very place of all where we used to press flowers and autumn leaves of yore? Here they linger still. The visit to the dictionary in this case sets one out on a round of discovery. *Adonis* is a scarlet member of the well-known crowfoot family, who are named *Ranunculaceae*, because the water crowfoots live with the little frogs. The many genera of this family include a surprising number of familiar names. Here we find *Clematis*, *Hepatica*, *Agemone*, *meadowrue*, the tiny *mouse-tail*, which is a genus all by itself with no other species given in Gray. Then comes the *Ranunculus* proper, or *crowfoot*, with many species, including *buttercup*, *spearwort* and the water crowfoots—or shall one say *feet*?

Yellowroot and *orange-root* are both separate genera of this family. Then comes *hellebore*, *marsh-marigold*, *fennel* or *ragged lady*, *aquilegia* or the *columbines*, the *larkspurs* and *aconitum*, winding up gloriously with the *homing* *peony*. These with the *globe-flower* and the delicate little *gold thread*, *hellebore* and the *Adonis* make actually 20 groups of a family which stands first in Gray's classification of dicotyledonous or exogenous plants. If one were not afraid of exhausting the resources of the typesetting machine one would add that the crowfoots are angiosperms of the polypetalous division. But one lays the flower calendar aside for the nonce and turns to observation of blue sky April banners that herald the coming of these joyous hosts.

Clambering Hill of Learning

A young man walking through a foreign quarter of New York stopped with an amused smile in front of a small eating place, on the window of which was painted in whitewash, "Lam stew."

The proprietor, from his doorway, asked what the joke was, and the young fellow explained about the missing "h" in "Lamb" and was thanked for the correction.

The next day, passing the same restaurant, he found that while the bill of fare had changed, the spelling lesson had not been forgotten. The proprietor was now offering "clamb chowder."—Every-body.

If there were no other evidence of the coming of a world-wide peace, we could find sufficient proof of it in the one fact alone that the world is growing more intelligent.—William J. Bryan.

Parcel Post Difficulties

Ignorance of the law excuses no one, and ignorance of the parcel post regulations is said to be getting many dealers into a pile of trouble. They send out goods on approval and the patron returns the articles with a letter enclosed, which it would seem as if any one would know better than to do. Sometimes there is merely the message, "Credit this to Mrs. Blank." This last sentiment might seem to be no more weighty than the word or two of greeting allowed to senders of packages at holiday time, but the postal authorities have ruled against it. A Fifth Avenue shop has obtained permission, it is said by the *New York Times*, to insert in all packages sent out a printed notice of the conditions to be observed in case the goods are returned. Even to include this printed direction the shop had to obtain a special authorization. It is said that some merchants have found that their bill for overweight on packages returned has amounted to \$25 a day, because a package mailed with a letter inside or any unauthorized writing, is charged at letter postage rate.

From "Charitie"

THE beams of morning are renewed,
The valley laughs their eyes to see.
And earth is bright with gratitude,
And heaven with Charitie.

Oh, dew of heaven, oh light of earth!
Fain would our hearts be filled with thee,
Because no darkness comes, nor death,
About the home of Charitie.

God guides the stars their wandering way,
He seems to cast their courses free,
But binds them to Himself by awe,
And all their chains are Charitie.

When first He stretched the signed zone
And heaped the hills and barred the sea,
Then wisdom sat beside His throne,
But His own word was Charitie.

And still through every age and hour
Of things that were and things that be,
Are breathed the presence and the power
Of everlasting Charitie.

—John Ruskin.

As for money (which may be said to be the third blessing), neglect it not; but note, there is no necessity for being rich; for as I told you there be as many miseries beyond riches as on this side of them; and if you have a competence enjoy it with a meek, cheerful and thankful heart.—Isaiah Walton.

PECULIARITIES OF A YORKSHIRE RIVER

MANY people are familiar with the way of the river Nile, with its alluvial deposit, its annual rise, and its power of land fertilization. It may be less well known that two at least of the English rivers are turned to somewhat similar uses. The rivers Ouse and Trent, which together form the estuary of the Humber, dividing East Yorkshire from North Lincolnshire, share the peculiarity of the Nile in leaving a rich deposit along their banks which settles into fertile agricultural land. Though the rivers are tidal, and their waters brackish, they contain at certain seasons a thick admixture of rich mud which is locally called "warp." Each tide leaves a deposit of warp of an average depth of one eighth of an inch, and this in course of time raises the level of the land and alters its nature. In order to produce this effect on poor land at some distance from the river, even four or five miles away, a large opening is made in the bank and a structure somewhat resembling a lock gate is placed as an entrance to a wide drain which admits the tide on to the land to be "warped." The clough (lock) doors are then closed and the tides held up until the deposit has settled on the land.

The usual depth of warp added to low-lying land is three feet but this varies according to the original level of the ground. The process lasts from one to three years and depends upon the depth of the warp required. Should the land lie high only spring tides are available, and the length of time required to obtain any thickness of warp is proportionately longer. The flats have to be banked round to keep the water in, and of course they go out of cultivation. During this interval they are frequently the happy feeding ground of wild duck and other waterfowl. In due time the warp solidifies, and a crop of rough grass appears; then regular cultivation is resumed and the greatly increased fertility of the soil eventually recompenses the owner for the heavy outlay involved in the warping of this portion of his farm. The average cost is about £10 per acre, varying according to the size of the clough and the length of the warping drain.

And now to the more striking effect of warping along the river bank itself. The course of the river Ouse has been much altered during the last few years by extensive works carried out by the Aire and Calder Navigation Company, whose headquarters are at Leeds, Yorkshire. For the purpose of deepening the channel of the Ouse by scouring it of mud so as to admit of the entry of larger steamers to the port of Goole, training walls have been constructed on either side of



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE OUSE ABOVE GOOLE AT HIGH TIDE

the river above and below Goole. The construction of these walls and of various landing stages is an interesting process. Piles 14 inches square and 30 feet high are driven into the bed of the river at a distance of 25 yards apart (along the line designed to be the future course of the river) by a pile driving engine specially fixed on a river keel. Between each of these piles vessel loads of chalk are deposited until an embankment 7 or 8 feet high is formed. This thick wall is topped with ironstone to prevent the disintegration of the chalk by frost, and as each tide flows over it up to the old bank, leaving its deposit of warp within the space between the new wall and the old bank, this space gradually silts up and forms solid ground, thereby adding acres of good land to the sides of the river. This land, by agreement with the crown, becomes the property of the Navigation Company, though riparian owners have rights of preemption. To compensate these riparian owners whose access to the water is thus cut off the Navigation Company are compelled to make permanent landing

stages at convenient points, and thus the course and character of the river are completely altered. During the period when there is little "fresh" (rain from the hills) in the river the warp is laid up so fast that acres are added where the training walls are taken far out into the channel, or else rotten banks become one solid wall. It must, however, be admitted that there are drawbacks to this warping peculiarity of the Ouse. One is that the accumulation of warp stops up the land drains, and another is that it is detrimental to ferry boat traffic. It is laid up on every point and promontory and soon becomes a serious obstacle to river navigation. Dredging operations serve to keep it in check, and the fresh water, if in sufficient quantity, acts as a dredger and removes the obstruction effectively.

Stenciling for Schools

The fine art of stenciling lies first (of course) in quality of imagination, in a fine use of color, of line and of measure; but its most distinctive quality is delicacy of texture and beauty of edge, says the *School Arts Book*, which continues: When we print a stencil we do not have to draw—we do not have to go back and correct the form—we are free to let the color bluish its way on to our fabric and to lift our hand and stop, from the moment it is there! A delicacy is therefore possible in the texture of a stencil print, which very few other crafts afford—and because this beauty lies at the very threshold, so to speak, of this art, most of us, when entering for the first time, stop over it! Nine tenths of the stencils which we make are buried under paint.

The word stencil comes from an interesting family. Its English and old French relatives are such as these: *Stencil*, *tinsel*, *scintillate*, *estinceller*, *escinteller* ("to cover with stars, to sparkle"). Go out, when the night is clear, and behold the stenciled heavens!

A stencil, we are told, is a thin plate of any material, provided with openings through which color is applied to form a pattern, picture or other design. Every word that the picture-stencil tells us, therefore, is a spot of some shape or other. Every spot then must be simple and telling and significant. Stenciling offers great opportunity for study in the mixing and arrangement of colors. The fascination of color experiments to an eighth grade class has here an ample opportunity for spontaneous and immediate expression. Drawing does not have to be thought of, and the stencil is good for numberless reproductions. Experiments and studies in the arrangement of patterns and the study of spacing is another field of investigation made available by this craft.

Bruised Reed; Smoking Flax

"A bruised reed shall he not break, and the smoking flax shall he not quench," Bible students tell us that the bruised reed stands for a shepherd's musical instrument made of a reed, which when once bruised gives forth either no sound, or a harsh, discordant one, and is therefore thrown away as worthless. Others understand the reference to be a reed used as a staff, which when bruised can yield no support. The smoking flax is supposed to be the refuse end of a lampwick, which continues to smoke a little longer after the oil is exhausted, and the last spark of the light is about to be extinguished.—Baptist Standard.

God grant my only cowardice may be: Afraid—to be afraid!
—Everard Jack Appleton.

O world, O world,
O jurists, rhymers, dreamers, what you please,
We play a weary game of hide and seek!
We shape a figure of our fantasy,
Call nothing something, and run after it
And lose it, lose ourselves, too, in the search.
—Mrs. Browning.

Current Phrases Long Used

Many current phrases which slip as easily to the lips that they seem almost as definite a whole in common speech as the very syllables that go to make up a word, are to be traced in literature often to their original utterance, or at any rate to the first moment when they were at all common. For of course if these phrases had been common parlance before they would appear in older works. Some such phrases, curiously enough, may be found in the works of a writer not very well known modernly, John Byrom of the early eighteenth century. He wrote the amusing old jingle about the musical feud between the followers of Handel and Bononcini, which runs:

"Some say, compared to Bononcini,
That Myneer Handel's but a ninny;
Others aver that he to Handel
Is scarcely fit to hold a candle:
Strange all this difference should be
'Twixt Tweedledum and Tweedledee."

"As clear as a whistle" is also a phrase of his, and "the point is plain as a pike staff," though Thomas Middleton said "plain as a pack staff," and the line appears to have been taken from a Latin classic.

Success in Home Cookery

Three women, a mother and two daughters, have built up a splendid business in a western city, as a result of catering in food specialties for which they saw a demand, says *Opportunity*. They began in the smallest kind of way by making and selling old-fashioned southern cooking, worked up a good catering business and then opened out an attractive cafe and restaurant which was furnished with extreme taste in interior. Today they have a building of their own and their clientele numbers people in every section of the city. In fact their reputation for wholesome cooking has extended for many miles around and they are able to charge good prices for the meals they serve.

Do naught to others which, if done to thee, would cause thee pain.—Mahabharata.

Growing Like Him

Life regarded in its highest aspect consists in the maintenance of our relation to God, in growing like-minded with God, loving what He loves.—Bishop Woodford.

Science

And

Health

With

Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

MARY BAKER EDDY

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application

ADDRESS

Allison V. Stewart

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.
BOSTON, MASS.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "The Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science" and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

Entered as Second Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.
All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Telephone 4330 Back Bay (Private Exchange)

EUROPEAN BUREAU
Amberley House, Norfolk St., London.

TERMS
Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID
United States, Canada and Mexico.
Daily, one year, \$5.00
Daily, six months, \$3.00
In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

Make checks, money orders, etc., payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising furnished upon application to the advertising department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Eastern Advertising Offices, Suites 6029-6030 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 750, People's Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago.

United Kingdom Advertising Office, Amberley House, Norfolk St., London. Telephone 9725 Central.

SURE REWARD

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN the question of reward comes up it is a great help to mortals to know that nothing that is real is ever lost or misappropriated and that there is but one reward worth the seeking. This work and its recompense is well expressed in the religious teaching that the chief end of man is to glorify God and to enjoy Him forever. To glorify God is to acknowledge Him as the one and only Being, and to regulate all thoughts and deeds in this earth life accordingly. Then an existence of immortal joy is the logical consequence. Expectation of a material instead of a spiritual happiness must always end in disappointment for it is not based on a sure foundation.

In this day and generation, because of the great longing for God in the hearts of the children of men, one has unusual opportunities unselfishly to glorify God. In Christian Science, the learner sees that by erecting in his thought a perfect standard for God and man he has daily a sure reward expressed in better health and morals, not only for himself but for all with whom he associates. Nothing can hinder one from rejoicing in God if the heart is sincere and honest. Environment and circumstance may seem to present insurmountable obstacles, but afterward these are seen to have been aids along the way. On the journey the palms and henns become wells of refreshment from which are drawn wisdom and joy to strengthen, admonish and teach. One who thus gives glory to God becomes both thankful and humble. He already lives in heaven and his reward is with him.

The rewards of God are good only, for He has nothing else to give. Then the concept that He sends punishments is an untenable dogma. When one suffers it is not that God makes him suffer; he suffers because of his ignorance of God's law of love, which if understood and obeyed would overcome all discords. It is true that trouble often opens one's eyes to the fact that God is All. Nevertheless it was not necessary that trouble should come for this end. All punishment is the result of sin or a disregard for the law of Love—the law which is reflected in love for God and love for our fellow man. It is not that the law of Love knows and revenges the transgressor, but rather that the transgressor must know and obey the law of Love. The Master came to explain to humanity that God is a God of love, of good will and peace, not of vengeance.

In the Sermon on the Mount Jesus exposed to his hearers the hypocrisy of outward acts of alms giving, ostentatiously practised to earn a reward from God. He warns his followers, "Take heed that

ye do not your alms before men, to be seen of them; otherwise ye have no reward of your Father which is in heaven." They were to draw no attention to their charity, by having it proclaimed in the synagogue or giving alms on the street. Alms giving was to be done secretly. Sincerity alone gave it value. It was not the amount, it was the spirit. Insincerity received for its reward the deceitful honor and human applause of men; sincerity was recognized by their Father who saw the right motive and rewarded righteousness.

"The laborer is worthy of his hire" and in the majority of cases receives it. But is that all? Is it not the spirit in which the work is done that decides what is really gained? Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in her poem "Satisfied" (Poems, p. 79):

"It matters not what be thy lot,
So Love doth guide;
For storm or shine, pure peace is thine,
Whate'er betide."

If self-interest is paramount one gains

nothing. In the worldwide disturbance between capital and labor there can be but one alternative. Each one must seek the other's good. Unselfishness instead of selfishness must rule. When this condition obtains, as it will at no distant day, there will be no more strikes. Nation will no longer rise against nation. Brother will not kill brother in disputes over a parcel of ground.

The presentation of "rewards of merit" to children is in many cases a questionable practice. To remunerate a child outwardly for every little service rendered may encourage him to think of the expected recompense rather than of the sweet happiness of doing something for somebody. The enjoyment from right doing is the safest incentive to place before the young. One should do his best in every line of work because it is right to do it. When taught after this manner the child naturally serves and enjoys serving God.

What is back of the thought one often hears expressed in these words, "My work is not appreciated"? Is it not a

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Your County's Name

It is an interesting game to go over the maps of the different states of the Union, especially of one's own state of course, to see if one can explain the

Picture Puzzle



What member of President Wilson's cabinet?

choice of names for the different counties. It seems as if more than in the name of the towns and cities the names of the counties hint at the history of each of the different commonwealths. In Massachusetts, for example, one naturally begins with Plymouth county, and all that clusters round the name of the place where the Pilgrim fathers made their home—on that "stern and rock-bound coast," which is not rocky at all just there, but of course the English lady who wrote that noble poem could not know that. All the names of Massachusetts counties are English, as indeed Plymouth is too, for that matter; but here is a Franklin county, reminding the world that one great man who seems to belong to Philadelphia was sent out from Massachusetts. Hampden county is well named for an Englishman who helped make the independence of the United States possible by the stand he took for freedom in his own land. Essex, Worcester and Norfolk are famous English names. A great many interesting stories could be told from the map of any one of the United States, if the historical names could be traced out with the reasons why they were chosen.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Starboard tack.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, April 17, 1913

The Suffrage Development

Nobody for a moment imagined that the sentence on Mrs. Pankhurst would be allowed to run its course. A well-known suffragist leader, speaking immediately after it had been passed, declared that its only effect would be to fan the flames. Most people will agree with this. Unless the government are prepared to face the consequences of permitting suffragists to lose their lives under the torture of forcible feeding, the majesty of the law so far from being vindicated will be degraded. The more severe the sentence, the more disastrous will be the failure to execute it. Many people are of the opinion that Mrs. Pankhurst deliberately provoked the judge by her defense, and that he fell in the heat of the moment into the trap prepared for him.

Is the government, in such circumstances, it may fairly be asked, to admit its inability to enforce the law? That is undoubtedly the consummation devoutly wished for by the suffragists. If, it is argued, the tactics of the suffragists are to be surrendered to, every criminal in the country will go on hunger strike. That is a fallacy founded on a great metaphysical misconception. The instincts which produce a criminal are not the instincts which induce people to endure the agonies of forcible feeding in support of their opinion. Does anybody seriously suppose that if the coiners and robbers of Marian London had been given the alternative of recanting their opinion, they would, rather than do so, have gone to their horrible doom in Smithfield, with the calm courage of the martyrs?

The truth is the cabinet is face to face with a question which is ultimately capable of only one solution. The opponents of the measure, if they are determined to uphold the majesty of the law, will be compelled to accept the oblation of the women as the Brutuses of the House of Commons demand. There are just two questions prompted by such a consideration. The first is whether there is anything in history calculated to inspire confidence in such a method? The second is whether the country will sanction it? Unless these questions can be answered in the affirmative, Mrs. Pankhurst's three years' penal servitude is Justice Lush's contribution to the suffragist war chest.

Economy in the Buying of Coal

The information given by the bureau of mines in a recent bulletin, a comprehensive abstract of which has appeared in this newspaper, is valuable to large users of fuel. It makes clear how economy may be practised in purchasing the various grades for various purposes, the difference in wet and dry coal, etc. Large plants, power houses and municipalities all contract for coal in these days on the basis of heat units. The expert purchasing agent can tell to a nicety how much he is getting of actual heat or power out of the ton of coal; the expert coal dealer can tell to a nicety how much he is giving. Those who have transactions in coal in a wholesale way, either as sellers or buyers, may be left safely to care for their interests. They are able to employ experts who know all the ins and outs of the trade.

But it is quite different with ordinary purchasers; and these ordinary purchasers, in reality, are the greatest coal consumers. It is in lots of five or ten rather than 5000 or 50,000 tons that the product of the mines is sold, and it is the people who use coal in the smaller quantities who are in most need of information and protection. One of the numerous hardships to which these people are subjected is the making by the mine-operators, or, through their influence, by the coal dealers, of arbitrary prices annually. We doubt that it is fair to allow them this privilege. The price of coal is something that should be regulated, we think, either by federal or by state authority, and it should be based upon the cost of mining and hauling under normal, and not varying, conditions. In other words, the small consumer should not be taxed for strikes, to meet advances in wages, to recoup for past dividends, to make good deficiencies in coal railroad earnings, to meet the depreciation of wared securities on Wall street.

Nor should the ordinary consumer of coal be compelled to pay different prices at different seasons of the year for the same quantity and quality of coal. Nor should he be penalized because while a regular consumer of coal—a regular customer, a regular contributor to the immense earnings of the coal companies and the coal railroads—he is unable to pay cash down in advance for his winter's supply. He should be entitled to the minimum price on all deliveries. These are reforms that are certain to come, because they are just. They will come all the sooner if the small coal consumers of the country will only manage their affairs, through combination, with the same degree of intelligence as the large consumers.

Economy and Betterment

AN INCREASING demand for closer scrutiny of state and city expenditures shows Bostonian taxpayers somewhat alive to the situation facing them, and none too soon has it come. The mayor, the finance commission, the city council and the Chamber of Commerce all have duties in the premises, for which, by a truly vigilant electorate, they will be held accountable impartially. Nor should the city's representatives in the Legislature be omitted from the list. Their tactics of offense and defense in the General Court will have much weight with legislators in general when bills are under consideration increasing Boston's burdens.

Had either state or city a sensible budget system, and were there anything like adequate provision in connection with expenditure, of course much of the current extravagance could be checked. Had the party leaders in the Legislature a consistent plan of extension of state functions involving increased cost of administration it would be possible to plan in advance for new sources of income to meet the new expense. But they have not. Consequently there is the spectacle of society, through its political agencies, steadily busy, in haphazard fashion, in creating an ever-increasing number of state and city officials, departments and ways of expenditure. The demand for the extension of governmental activity may be as justifi-

able as it is irresistible in the eyes of the average legislator, and yet be one that the spender of the people's wealth should resist until he is quite certain that the people fully realize what their ethical demand is to cost them in dollars and cents.

This larger phase of the matter of increased taxation is the one with which we are now concerned, namely failure of those who demand great expansion in functions of state to realize that by so clamoring they are certain to force administrative costs higher and to raise taxes unless along with the demand for social betterment goes the intention to make it include more rational and efficient forms of taxation and to make it tap new sources of revenue. A twentieth century city endeavoring to care for its population according to contemporary ideals can hardly do social justice with income produced by nineteenth century ways of assessing taxes.

If by the close of next September the steam shovels shall have succeeded in removing 5,500,000 cubic yards, and if the dredges in the meantime shall have succeeded in removing between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 cubic yards of material, then water may be let into the Panama canal, as the engineers have promised, on Oct. 1. There are other things to be considered, of course. For instance, there may be some more slides. It is but reasonable, in view of experience, to presume that there will be. In such an event the task of the steam shovels and the dredges will be greatly increased. But allowance is made for these, to what is regarded as a proper degree. It probably is not anticipated that everything will be actually in readiness for water in Culebra cut on the exact moment, but what seems to be expected is that the mountain that was regarded as so tremendous an obstacle in the way of the enterprise will, by Oct. 1, have melted before the machinery to the grade necessary for the flow of water.

Looking back over the past seven years, it must sometimes appear almost incredible even to those engaged upon this excavation that so much could have been accomplished in so short a time. Up to the close of the last fiscal year the dry excavation had reached 109,814,391 cubic yards, the excavation through dredging, 66,086,661, or the enormous total of 175,901,052. And at that time there remained of material still to be removed a total of 36,325,948 cubic yards. Each year men and machinery have become more efficient, until the engineers have been able to count with almost absolute confidence upon the work that could be accomplished, even in the face of slides, some of them unexpected, and some of them of unexpected size.

So bravely has the work gone forward that there will be no disposition in the United States, if anywhere, to criticize those in charge of it even if their calculations should fail in some particulars. It is not all-important that water shall be turned into the canal on Oct. 1 next. The all-important thing is that the work, when done, shall be well done. Assurance of this is to be found on every side, and it must be something of a most extraordinary nature that will upset the plans made for the informal opening. Despite numerous assertions to the contrary, we prefer to take Colonel Goethals and his assistants at their word, that the great work shall reach its various stages of completion according to schedule.

Anglo-American Amenities

THERE are reasons for believing that the British foreign office has had conveyed to it by Ambassador Bryce an intimation that, when President Wilson and Secretary Bryan of the department of state are ready to reopen the Panama canal tolls controversy, the American executive department will be found aligned with those lawmakers who put treaty pledges and national honor first. There are tactical reasons, which the British ministry will have no difficulty in appreciating why President Wilson does not care to take up the matter just now, serious though he knows it to be. If by this informal method of announcement he can forestall any radical action by Great Britain until he can prepare the scene and setting for a possible controversy with Congress over the matter in which he will have a maximum chance to win and yet at the same time will not complicate solution of domestic policies, his course is probably justified. Meantime it may be well for persons and societies in the United States that have the national good name at heart and that are committed to the policy of fostering amity between Great Britain and the republic to bring pressure to bear on Congress so that when the matter does come up for revision, the President may have adequate support.

For nations as for individuals confession of misjudgment and of betrayal of an ideal is not easy. But if it be made promptly and sincerely it very likely may prove to be a method of release that invigorates while it humbles. A people may "fall, to rise." Fortunately the new Congress enrolls from the last Congress some of the ablest champions of the policy of equity and honor. Of senators who led in the effort to secure discriminating tolls, some are plainly influenced by racial antipathies and by inherited feuds; but the Democrats among this group will hesitate about opposing the party's leader, especially if he comes to the fight with the prestige of a tariff bill enacted that redeems the party's pledge.

THAT farmers are getting less for their crops now than at any time during the last five years should cause no surprise. This was predicted on all sides last fall upon the announcement of a bumper yield. The consumer has not as yet begun to feel the reduction, however, and until he does it cannot be said that all the predictions of last fall have been fulfilled.

It is a cause of complaint in Minnesota that legislators want to be politicians before they become statesmen, but Minnesota is by no means alone in this, nor in the discovery that the legislators give to politics the time and thought and serious endeavor that, if otherwise employed, might make them statesmen.

THE proposal that the soldiers of the regular army be employed upon government works is in line with common sense. Its adoption would be scarcely less beneficial to the soldier than to the country.

A SUIT has been filed in London, Eng., to recover \$3.85 in Los Angeles, Cal., and considerable curiosity has been aroused as to whether this is a matter of principal or only a matter of interest.

THE present administration has decided wisely in the matter of permitting postmasters to fill their complete terms. That is a decided advance on the old scramble for the spoils.

Nearing the End in Culebra Cut

As to Income Tax Exemption

CRITICISM of the Democratic income tax measure is for the present centering upon the point at which exemption shall cease and taxation shall begin. The measure now before the House of Representatives in Washington provides that if one's income is \$4000 or less one shall pay no income tax. If one's income is \$4100, however, one shall pay an income tax of 1 per cent on the \$100, or \$1. From this point the rate of 1 per cent continues until the income passes the \$20,000 mark. When it passes this mark, and up to \$50,000, a surtax of 1 per cent is added; from \$50,000 to \$100,000, the surtax becomes 2 per cent, and on all incomes in excess of \$100,000 it becomes 3 per cent. In other words, the graduated scale carries the income tax rate from 1 per cent at the beginning to 4 per cent at the end.

Now, the point is raised that exemption of the majority—for the majority will be found below the \$4100 income limit—will unjustly increase the obligations of the minority, or of the people who enjoy incomes running from that point upward; therefore, it is claimed, a class distinction is made here, and class distinctions in taxation, as in other respects, are always to be avoided. Professor Seager of Columbia University, would lower the exemption to the \$2000 mark, or thereabouts, and others would go lower still. That is, they would, practically, place the income tax on the same level as the existing personal property tax, which in actual operation seems as far from being equitable as any that could be imagined. It is a truism that, either as direct contributors to the public treasuries or as consumers of taxed foods and merchandise, the poor at present pay out of all proportion to the rich, using the term "poor" entirely in a relative sense. Those below the \$4000 class, notwithstanding the tax on larger incomes and notwithstanding the graduated increase in that tax, will continue to bear the burden of taxation and to be the mainstay of the public revenue, because there are so many of them. The man who pays a personal tax today on \$1000 is paying out of all proportion to the man who pays a personal tax on \$100,000 or on \$1,000,000. It is the evasive possibilities in personal property taxation that make it iniquitous and odious. A beginning must be made somewhere for the income tax. The \$4000 exemption seems a proper one, since it fairly marks the point at which income from actual labor ceases and income from investment begins. If the exemption is reduced to \$3000, there will be no reason why it should not be reduced to \$2000, or to \$1000, or to \$500, and then it will simply have arrived at the point to escape from which is the problem of the period—the point where the burden of obligation settles finally upon the people least able to bear it.

There would be justice in the criticism offered by a New York contemporary—that "the flat and arbitrary figure of \$4000, proposed as the point at which the tax begins, irrespective of whether one or ten persons have to subsist upon the income, is not fair"—if the burden really fell upon the income at this figure. As a matter of fact, it does not become a tax of any considerable moment to the individual affected until the income reaches twice this figure. Then it will be \$40, and this can be borne much more comfortably by an annual income of \$8000 than an annual wage or salary of \$1000 could carry \$10. There is no point of exemption that will suit everybody. Taxes are never agreeable. The great aim should be to make them equitable, and every step in this direction, though sometimes short and sometimes halting, should be welcomed.

THE United States secretary of the navy, with the indorsement of the naval board, has ordered henceforth disuse in the naval service of the nautical terms "starboard" and "port," and the adoption in their stead of plain "right" and "left" in indicating the sides of the vessel. The naval board, it must be admitted, advances a sound reason for the change. In its opinion "right" and "left" indicate more clearly than could any other terms what is intended when certain things are ordered to be done in a right or a left direction. Every one turns to the right or left in civil life, it says; even in the preliminary instruction of seamen they right or left face, and go squad or column right or left, and, moreover, these are nautical and tactical terms. Ships as well as seamen right and column left. The man at the wheel is directed to shift right or left. Orders pertaining to right and left movement accord with the motion of arm and hand when used in conning ships. Why, then, not apply it to the sides of the vessel, or to things lying off the sides?

All this appeals to one's reason. The practical common sense of our times will doubtless approve of it. It should advance efficiency by making for simplicity. But it removes some more of the last lingering shreds of romance from the seafaring calling. Even if they were antiquated and sometimes confusing terms, starboard and port smacked agreeably of the sea. It was a distinct loss to literature and to lyric verse when the term larboard was dropped to give place to port, but starboard still remained, and it has played a large and interesting part in nautical fiction. Whatever one may say, the average landsman likes to envelope himself as completely as possible in the atmosphere of the briny when he puts to sea. As things go at present, many of the terms that he gathered when a boy from his Marryat and his Dana have fallen into desuetude. Although he sits on deck with his ears wide open, longing to hear the captain or the first mate thunder an order at the bows about reefing the tops'ls, bracing the buntlines, luffing the foreteech or hoisting the stays'ls, he listens in vain. Nothing is said any more about piping all hands abaft the binnacle, or clearing the poop deck. You can travel over the seven seas in these days and never hear a jolly tar shivering his timbers. All of this has gone with the square-rigged brigantine. But port and starboard have held on with fore and aft. You still go below, and you still use a companionway rather than a staircase in going above. But you do not hear the sailors aloft singing while furling the canvas any more, and the next time you cross you are likely to be told that you must make your deck engagements for the right or left side, rather than for starboard or port.

Perhaps this is all for the better, but would it not be as well to hold on all the more tightly to the few seagoing traditions that are left, if not for practical use, at least for the encouragement of short-story writers?

THERE is more complaint than usual regarding absenteeism in Congress. On the other hand, during the caucus period there is little that those outside the caucus can do.

Taking the Romance Out of Seafaring